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Shultz Says Soviet Fighter Shot Down South Korean 747 With 269 Aboard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A Soviet jet fighter shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 carrying 269 people when it strayed over the Soviet island of Sakhalin, George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, said Thursday.

Officials in Japan and South Korea said they also believed the plane was shot down in the area.

Mr. Shultz said at a news conference in Washington that the civilian plane, which was on a flight from New York, was tracked for more than two and a half hours and was downed with a missile. He said "there was no excuse whatsoever for this appalling act."

The Soviet news agency Tass said that an "unidentified aircraft" twice violated Soviet airspace and that Soviet fighters "were sent aloft" to try to help it land. The brief report did not say that Soviet jets shot the plane down and made no specific reference to the missing plane.

A search by Japanese and Soviet vessels was under way in the waters off Sakhlin, but no survivors had been found.

A U.S. congressman, Representative Lawrence P. McDonald, a Georgia Democrat, was aboard the aircraft. A spokesman for the congressman said he had been told by Pentagon officials in Washington that all on board the plane had been killed.

Mr. Shultz said the United States "reacts with revulsion" to the attack on the unarmed commercial aircraft. He added that "the loss of life appears to be heavy."

He said there was no evidence that the Russians had warned the plane. He said the Soviet pilot was "close enough for a visual inspection." He said as many as eight Soviet jets were involved.

"At 1826 hours the Soviet pilot" of one plane "reported that he fired a missile and the target was destroyed," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz said the U.S. government called in the Soviet chargé d'affaires in Washington to express "grave concern" and demand an explanation.

At a New York news conference, Y.S. Lee, a spokesman for the Korean Air Lines, said, "I strongly believe the aircraft was on course." He said that the plane would have landed if it had been ordered to do so.

In Seoul, South Korea's information minister, Lee Jin Hie, said it was "almost certain" the jet was "attacked by a third country" near the Soviet coast.

The vice president of the Korean airline, Cho Chung Kun, told reporters: "It is highly probable that the jumbo was attacked by fighters of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Lee said efforts to confirm an attack were continuing, but if "proved a fact, it would constitute a grave violation of international law and an inhumanitarian act" and that the country responsible would be held "duly responsible for all the consequences. . ."

"If this [attack] is true, it should be regarded as very regrettable indeed," Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs, said in Tokyo.

Mr. Shultz gave a carefully measured account of the incident based on intercepted radio transmissions.

According to Mr. Shultz, the event unfolded this way:

At 18:12 Greenwich Mean Time Wednesday, a Soviet fighter made visual contact with the 747. Nine minutes later, the Soviet pilot reported the jetliner at about 31,000 feet (about 9,400 meters). Five minutes after that, the pilot "fired a missile and the target was destroyed."

Mr. Shultz said there was no evidence that the Soviet pilots involved in tracking the plane delivered any warning that it should land.

"As far as we can see there was no communication between the two aircraft except they did track this aircraft for two and a half hours. At least eight fighters at one time or another were around in the vicinity, and the aircraft that shot the plane down was close enough for visual inspection of the aircraft," Mr. Shultz said.

Defense Department officials said the plane was an Su-15 jet fighter. The Su-15, code-named Flagon, is a 1960s-vintage interceptor plane. Intelligence sources said the Russians have about 60 Su-15s based on Sakhalin.

Mr. Shultz said none of the information he related had come from the Soviet Union.

South Korea's state-run television network, KBS, said the plane carried 72 Koreans, 22 Japanese, 34 Taiwanese and 112 persons of other nationalities. KAL said there were at least 30 Americans aboard. The plane carried 29 crew members.

Seas in the area where the plane was believed to have gone down were reported calm, but the temperature was about 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees centigrade). According to survival manuals, a person can last in such waters for about 50 minutes. Up to three and a half hours, there is a 50-50 chance of survival, and after that time, death is 99 percent certain.

South Korean officials said U.S. and Japanese search planes were scouting the area, and Japanese defense radar indicated a large number of Soviet aircraft appeared to be flying over the zone.

Officials of the Maritime Safety Agency said no signs of the plane's wreckage had been found. A spokesman for the maritime agency said "two Soviet ships remained in the scene after darkness while six others have withdrawn."

An agency official told The Associated Press that requests to enter Soviet territorial waters had been ignored by Soviet ships. Four Maritime Safety Agency boats were in the area, and six others were on the way, he said.

The agency official said neither Russian ships nor a Soviet coastal radio station responded to calls.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Japan wanted to search Soviet waters near Moneron Island, west off the southern tip of Sakhalin.

The KAL Flight No. 7 was due in Seoul at 5:53 A.M. local time. It made its last scheduled stop in Anchorage, Alaska.

In April 1978, a Korean Air Lines jet, with 110 people aboard, was fired upon by Soviet aircraft and forced to land at Murmansk, a Soviet city. The Russians alleged the Korean jet had violated their air space while en route from Paris to Seoul.

The last radio contact with the aircraft was at 3:23 A.M., when the pilot reported his position as 113 miles (180 kilometers) south of Hokkaido, a KAL spokesman said. He said the pilot gave no indication of any trouble and the weather was reported good.

However, Japan's Defense Agency said its radar showed what might have been the jet about 113 miles north of Hokkaido near Sakhalin.

Another Korean pilot whose commercial plane crossed the path of the Korean jet before it disappeared was quoted in the Anchorage Daily News Thursday as saying the plane appeared to be having radio problems.

The Associated Press

David Levy, Israel's deputy prime minister, left, greets a supporter as he arrives for the Herut Party committee vote.

Levy, Shamir Compete For Begin's Party Post

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — The Herut Party's central committee began a secret ballot Thursday to choose between Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's possible successor.

The committee's meeting lasted much longer than expected, and results of the voting were still unavailable early Friday morning.

Only hours before the party's 857-member central committee met for the secret ballot, supporters of the two men said the race was "too close to call."

Mr. Begin, 70, remained at his home in Jerusalem.

"He feels a little weak," said a friend, Economics Minister Yaacov Meridor. "Not sick, but he's tired."

Mr. Begin announced his resignation this week and gave no public indication whom he preferred to succeed him.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Levy sat next to each other in the Ohel Shem Theater, where voting was taking place, and at one point clasped raised hands in a victory gesture that drew prolonged, rhythmic applause.

Hundreds gathered in the street outside chanting "King of Israel!" as Mr. Shamir, Mr. Levy and former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon arrived.

Delegates voted behind screens and dropped their envelopes into ballot boxes on the theater stage.

The vote will establish the winner as the favorite to become modern Israel's seventh prime minister.

But first he will have to persuade Herut's coalition partners to serve under him in place of Mr. Begin. Herut has only 24 seats in the 120-member Knesset, the Israeli parliament, and has ruled with the help of the Liberals, who hold 18 seats, and with rightist and religious factions.

If he puts together a majority, President Chaim Herzog would be expected to choose him to form a new government rather than the opposition Labor Party.

The speaker of the Knesset, Menachem Savidor of the Liberal Party, said a unity government was needed to pull the army out of Lebanon and take urgent measures to stabilize the economy.

The Labor Party, which controls 50 seats in the Knesset, has shown no willingness to support the proposal.

The Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, said that if President Herzog asked him to form a government he had a good chance of putting together a coalition from among the 11 parties in the Knesset.

Apart from Herut and the Liberals, the Begin coalition comprises six other factions.

The Associated Press

Three sisters of Lee Chul Kyu, a passenger on the downed Korean jet, react in Seoul to announcement of disaster.

Russia Admits Its Jets Intercepted Plane

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After nearly 24 hours of silence, the Soviet Union confirmed Thursday night that its fighters in the Far East had been scrambled to intercept and warn "an unidentified plane" intruding on Soviet airspace, but a Tass report made no mention of any attack on the plane.

The two-paragraph report was the first official acknowledgment that Soviet authorities had any knowledge of the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 that the United States alleges to have been shot down by a Soviet fighter in the vicinity of Sakhalin island. Earlier, the Foreign Ministry had met all inquiries by saying that the Korean aircraft was not on Soviet territory, and by declining further comment.

The Tass report said in full:

"An unidentified plane entered the air space of the Soviet Union over the Kamchatka Peninsula from the direction of the Pacific Ocean and then for the second time violated the airspace of the U.S.S.R. over Sakhalin island on the night from August 31 to September 1. The plane did not have navigation lights, did not respond to queries and did not enter into contact with the dispatcher service.

"Fighters of the anti-aircraft defense, which were sent aloft toward the intruder plane, tried to give it assistance to the nearest airfield. But the intruder plane did not react to the signals and warnings from the Soviet fighters and continued its flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan."

Western diplomats said that the Tass report appeared to represent a "holding position" by the Kremlin that left open the possibility of a formal government statement later, when the implications of the incident had been more fully assessed. The diplomats said that one possible complication for the Russians lay in the reported absence from Moscow of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, who is said to be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

AP

Representative Lawrence P. McDonald, Georgia Democrat, was aboard.

The Associated Press

East Berlin police seized a demonstrator at an anti-war protest Thursday outside the U.S. and Soviet embassies.

At Base in W. Germany, 2,500 Protest Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUTLANGEN, West Germany — About 2,500 members of the West German peace movement marked the 44th anniversary Thursday of the Nazi attack on Poland by blockading a U.S. Army base they say will be a station for new nuclear missiles.

The group said its three-day blockade of the 56th Field Artillery base would be the first major demonstration in this fall's campaign to block NATO deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles.

In East Berlin, police broke up a peace demonstration of about 50 people outside the U.S. Embassy and the nearby Soviet Embassy. Seven demonstrators were detained briefly.

No incidents were reported in Mutlangen, where about 2,500 people marched to the base just before 4 A.M., the time of Hitler's radio broadcast announcing that the German Wehrmacht had invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939.

The Mutlangen base, about 30 miles (about 48 kilometers) east of Stuttgart, is one of three U.S. camps that expected to take Pershing-2 nuclear missiles this winter.

A U.S. Army spokesman, Major Tony Maravola, said that all normal traffic on and off the base had been halted because "we wanted to avoid a confrontation."

A West German police spokesman at Mutlangen said no action would be taken against the blockade unless U.S. authorites asked for the roads to be cleared. A U.S. military spokesman said this would only happen "if necessary."

About 200 riot police ringed the inside of the base but did not intervene. The base had been strung with barbed wire to keep out intruders.

Many other peace rallies were scheduled Thursday throughout West Germany by the German Federation of Labor and other organizations. Another blockade action started Thursday at a U.S. missile base at Bitburg, near the frontier with Luxembourg. There were no early reports of incidents.

West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, in a statement issued Thursday, said those "who do their job inside the barracks" also wanted peace.

Druze Reportedly Slay 24 Christians in Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Leftist Druze militiamen massacred 24 Christians in a central Lebanese village in retaliation for a Lebanese Army sweep of Shiite and Druze Moslem militia strongholds in West Beirut, police said Thursday.

The Beirut radio reported new shelling around the official residences of President Amin Gemayel and U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Dillon, but neither building was reported hit.

In Damascus, the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, declared: "We consider ourselves in a state of war with Gemayel. There is no room any longer for any dialogue."

Asked about the report of the massacre, Mr. Jumblat said, "I do not have any such information. . . . They have been putting out many lies and I cannot comment on their lies."

Mr. Jumblat said his militia would attack U.S. marines and other troops of the 5,400-man multinational peacekeeping force "unless they remain neutral."

"The mere fact that they are providing the Lebanese factional army with logistic support, expertise and training is enough for us to consider them enemies," he said of the marines.

Police said the massacre took place in the village of Bmariam, in the Syrian-controlled mountains 19 miles (30 kilometers) east of Beirut. They said 24 persons were killed. The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio said about 40 were killed.

Voice of Lebanon, operated by the Christian Phalange Party, said the Druze militiamen stormed the homes of the village's few remaining Christians and "butchered about 40 elderly persons and children with knives, including the town's priest." It said only one resident survived.

Accounts of the killing of the Christians came as the Lebanese Army mopped up scattered pockets of militia resistance in West Beirut after the sweep, which the government viewed as a crucial test of its strength.

The state radio said the shelling of the presidential palace started when the U.S. special Middle East envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, and Mr. Dillon were in conference with Mr. Gemayel at the palace.

The Beirut radio also reported that three members of the Italian peacekeeping force were wounded in a rocket attack in West Beirut.

Two U.S. marines and six French soldiers in the peacekeeping force have been killed this week.

The latest French death came in fighting Wednesday, the Beirut radio quoted a French military spokesman as saying. The soldier died when shells landed at the Résidence des Pins, headquarters of the French peacekeeping contingent in Beirut, he said.

At his press conference, Mr. Jumblat accused Mr. Gemayel of ordering the army sweep despite an agreement to resolve the confrontation through negotiations.

Nabih Berri, a leader of the Shiite Moslem group Amal, and Ibrahim Koleilat of Muribitoun, the leftist Moslem militia, also issued statements rejecting Mr. Gemayel's reconciliation offer.

Sporadic rifle shots were heard in the streets as the Lebanese Army troops flushed out dozens of remaining militiamen from hideouts and trucked them blindfolded to prison.

■ U.S. Sends Backup Force

President Ronald Reagan ordered a naval amphibious force on Thursday to the Mediterranean to back up U.S. marines in Lebanon and directed the aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower to remain in the region, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House spokesman, said in Santa Barbara, California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing, that the president has ordered "that all necessary measures be taken to assure the safety of the marines in Beirut, including the deployment of an additional naval amphibious force the the Mediterranean."

Pentagon officials, meanwhile, said there are no plans for the 2,000 marine reinforcements in the naval amphibious force to go ashore in Lebanon. The force will sail from Mombassa, Kenya, on Friday and arrive off Lebanon about a week later, the officials said.

Keystone

Walid Jumblat

United Press International

Lebanese soldiers on street patrol after re-entering West Beirut.

U.S. Seeks Explanation From Soviet, Explores Steps to Show Its Outrage

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan ordered the State Department on Thursday to demand "an immediate and full account" from the Soviet Union of the downing of a South Korean jetliner with 269 people aboard.

The chief presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, read a statement to reporters in Santa Barbara, California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing.

"There are no circumstances that can justify the unprecedented attack on an unarmed civilian aircraft," it said. "The Soviet Union owes an explanation to the world about how and why this tragedy has occurred."

"Words can scarcely express our revulsion at this horrifying act of violence," Mr. Speakes said.

President Reagan ordered flags on U.S. federal buildings and military installations lowered to half-staff.

Mr. Speakes registered the president's "disgust that the entire world feels at the barbarity of the Soviet government in shooting down an unarmed plane."

The president's counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, described Mr. Reagan as "very angry."

Mr. Reagan, who was due to end his vacation Monday, will instead return Saturday and meet with his national security advisers, Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Speakes said the United States was weighing options for what steps to take in response to the incident.

"I can't speculate on the action we will take," he said. "It depends on the Soviet explanation of it."

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said a message from Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union that was delivered to the State Department did not acknowledge that the Soviet Union had shot the plane down, nor did it accept responsibility for the incident.

He said the Gromyko message asserted that the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 was flying without lights and did not respond to signals from Soviet interceptors and their efforts to direct it to a nearby landing site.

Mr. Hughes said Soviet officials had been informed that the U.S. government "finds this reply totally inadequate and the U.S. reiterates its demand for satisfactory information."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, during a meeting with reporters at the State Department, declined to comment on how the incident might affect relations between Washington and Moscow.

Mr. Shultz was asked at his press conference whether the incident would affect his scheduled meeting with Mr. Gromyko of the Soviet Union in Madrid this month.

"Well, I certainly will want to meet with Foreign Minister Gromyko and hear what he has to say about this," he replied. "Of course, we expect to hear from the Soviet Union long before that."

On Capitol Hill, the Senate's Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, called the attack "reprehensible, horrible, inexcusable and outrageous."

"As far as I'm concerned," he declared, "we ought to cancel our grain agreement. That would be one strong action we could take."

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, termed the action "reprehensible" but added that the United States still had an obligation to "continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union in the quest for peace."

The incident could have a "chilling effect" on U.S.-Soviet relations, he said, but is not likely to have a significant effect on such issues as arms control or the Middle East.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, called it "an unbelievably barbaric act."

He said in a statement: "Explanations and apologies will not suffice. Only direct action by the leadership of the Soviet Union to prevent a recurrence of this tragedy will do."

In Georgia, Kathryn McDonald, whose husband, Representative Lawrence P. McDonald, was aboard the Korean plane, characterized the attack as "a typical action of the Communists and the Soviet Union."

She added that "it was this type of behavior that my husband spoke out against so loudly and so long."

Mr. McDonald, Democrat of Georgia, earlier this year became chairman of the John Birch Society, a far-right organization.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said, "What has been told to me makes it sound like an outrageous, unforgivable act."

Former President Jimmy Carter called the action "inexcusable" and said "there is no provocation imaginable that could warrant such an action."

INSIDE

■ **Two former secretaries** of state and former President Gerald R. Ford took varying but familiar positions before the U.S. commission on Central America. Page 3.

■ **Bible publisher** in U.S. orders subsidiary to remove books from sale because it finds objectionable words in them. Page 3.

■ **When in China**, you may need a *banfa*. Everyone else there uses them. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **British Petroleum** said its profit rose 37 percent in the second quarter. Page 13.

■ **Dow industrial** average closed lower in mixed trading. Page 11.

WEEKEND

■ **The momentous** and almost totally forgotten signing of the Treaty of Paris occurred 200 years ago. Page 7W.

For British Politicians, Summer Will End, But Woes Remain

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — For a striking number of Britain's most prominent politicians, this has been a forgettable summer.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has cultivated a reputation as indomitable, suffered a detached retina and underwent emergency surgery. Neil Kinnock, now considered certain to be the Labor Party's new leader, lost his distinctive, gravelly voice, then almost lost his life when he wrecked the family car oo a highway late one night in July.

And David Steel, the Liberals' leader, announced he was taking a three-month "sabbatical" to recover from what was variously described as exhaustion, depression and influenza.

Aside from demonstrating the physical pressures of public life, no doubt aggravated by the intensity of last spring's general election campaign, the misfortunes reflect some other important uncertainties on Britain's political scene.

Mrs. Thatcher, to begin with, emerged from the election in a positioo of extraordinary parliamentary strength and that remains undiluted. But instead of the promising economic reports that accompanied her victory, the latest figures show that the long-awaited recovery is already slowing down and could go into reverse.

The crucial trend of exports abroad is lagging. At home, forecasters say inflation may be up to 8 percent again by next year. Deeper than expected cuts in public spending are anticipated just to maintain a minimum version of the conservatives' financial strategy. Unemployment continues to rise.

As a result of these and other indicators, the Confederation of British Industry this week scaled back its bullish prediction of growth to 2 percent for this year (a drop of a half-percent since June) and said growth would probably stop altogether a few months into 1984. "That back-from-holiday feeling," is how The Economist characterized the bad news.

The main political question is whether Mrs. Thatcher will go on resisting demands to give the economy a boost, even though her calls for continuing sacrifice may seem gratingly hollow after yet another failure to sustain a revival. As for her troubled eye, that, she says, is "fine" although it remains bloodshot.

In the Labor Party, during the weeks since Mr. Kinnock's miraculous survival — he emerged with only scratches after his car flipped off the road and was flattened — support has consolidated behind him for leader. He has the backing of a majority of the trade unions and local constituency groups, which assures him a comfortable majority over the other main contender for the post, Roy Hattersley.

Mr. Kinnock represents the party's dominant left wing and his greatest challenge, following Labor's worst election defeat in modern times, will be to convince the country that the decline is not permanent. A bruising battle is expected for the position of deputy leader. Mr. Hattersley, from the moderate section of the party, is a slight favorite over a leftist, Michael Meacher.

Personally, Mr. Kinnock is believed to favor an alliance with Mr. Hattersley to give the party much-needed unity, and opinion polls show this to be the preferred outcome among Labor supporters. Nonetheless, serious factional differences remain on crucial policy issues such as disarmament and economic strategy. The "hard left," for instance, insists that voters did not finally reject its radical policies, bot only the way they were presented.

Mr. Kinnock, 41, is confident he can salvage the party. "Somebody up there likes me," he has taken to saying since the accident.

The case of David Steel is the summer's strangest political drama. The Liberals, whose pact with the Social Democrats produced a remarkable showing in popular vote, should be riding high. For the first time in 60 years, they (with the SDP) have the real prospect of becoming the country's main opposition.

But as one political analyst observed, "this marriage made in heaven is not working on earth." Many Liberals are reluctant to see their party merged or even permanently affiliated with the SDP. With Mr. Steel supposedly resting, squabbles have erupted over procedural matters, prompting him to write an angry letter to the party's members of Parliament.

If the Liberals want, he wrote, "to potter about on the sidelines, I will be happy to remain a loyal member but not to continue indefinitely as leader." The testiness of the letter, which chastised a number of individuals by name, astonished even Mr. Steel's friends and revealed that the party has much to do in the weeks ahead if the alliance with the Social Democrats is to fulfill its potential as a third force in British politics.

The Social Democrats' new leader, David Owen, is also known to be reluctant to merge the parties. For the moment, though, it is Mr. Steel's troubles that overshadow all else. "No wonder Owen is resisting the idea of a merger," wrote Bernard Levin in the London Times. "Who wants to be a Siamese twin with a brother who insists oo drowning himself?"

Marcos Opponent Promises Boycott Of Elections Unless President Quits

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The leader of Philippine opposition forces threatened Thursday to boycott all future elections unless President Ferdinand E. Marcos resigns and a caretaker government acts to assure fair elections and a new constitution.

Salvador H. Laurel, chairman of the principal organization opposed to Mr. Marcos, said that such a radical change is necessary because of widespread public skepticism over the circumstances of the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Demands that Mr. Marcos resign have become frequent since Mr. Aquino's death, but Mr. Laurel is the first significant leader to threaten abandoning opposition politics if he does not.

For three weeks there has been speculation that Mr. Marcos, in power for 18 years, is ill and that a struggle is under way in his inner circle over a succession.

But there have been no indications that a resignation is imminent, and diplomatic observers regard the idea of his naming a caretaker government as highly improbable. Most likely, they say, Mr. Marcos would be replaced by a military leader; his wife, Imelda; or some trusted intimate.

Mr. Laurel's ultimatum was taken here by some as an act of desperation among the opposition, whose lack of strong leadership has been aggravated by the killing of Mr. Aquino.

"Aquino was a shrewd strategist who had the talent to weld together the disparate elements of the opposition," a Western diplomat said Thursday. "The question today is whether the opposition can now find a voice."

Mr. Laurel is considered the main leader of the united opposition. He is chairman of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, which embraces 12 political groups opposed to Mr. Marcos.

At least one other opposition figure, Jose Diokno, has taken roughly the same position as Mr. Laurel. In a speech to the Manila Rotary Club, Mr. Diono, whose organization is not a part of Mr. Laurel's grouping, said elections were useless while the Marcos government controlled the voting process.

An election for 180 seats in the National Assembly is scheduled for May, and Mr. Marcos's current term as president does not expire until 1987.

Mr. Laurel laid down four conditions for the caretaker government he proposed — a truthful investigation of the Aquino assassination, amnesty for all political prisoners, a new constitution and a general election for both the presidency and National Assembly seats, conducted in a "free, orderly and honest" manner.

"Only thus will we achieve national unity or national reconciliation," Mr. Laurel said.

The speculation that Mr. Marcos is ill and possibly thinking about stepping down intensified early last month when he announced that he would go into seclusion to write a book. He was rarely seen in public until the night after Mr. Aquino's assassination, when he went on television to assert that the government had not been involved in the killing.

Rumors persist, however, that he is suffering from a severe skin disease and a malfunctioning kidney.

But such reports were disputed Thursday by a Western diplomat who has seen Mr. Marcos recently. "I cannot perceive any notable differences in his appearance in the past year and half," the diplomat said.

Although there are no signs that Mr. Marcos could be deposed or that he would abdicate, many independent analysts feel that he must make drastic moves to satisfy a public that widely suspects a government role in the Aquino assassination.

■ *Police Kill Protester*

The police in Manila said Thursday that a student was shot to death and 74 persons were injured in a clash between police officers and anti-government demonstrators hours after the funeral of Mr. Aquino on Wednesday, United Press International reported.

42 Die in Brazil Explosion

United Press International

SALVADOR, Brazil — A derailed train loaded with gasoline exploded in flames, turning a northern town into an inferno that killed at least 42 people and injured more than 100.

The Associated Press

Supporters of the Solidarity movement clashed with police in Nowa Huta, Poland.

Polish Media Say Solidarity Protest Failed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's state-run media claimed Thursday that the violent Solidarity demonstrations on Wednesday were a failure, but Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, called the protests against the regime the "biggest success we have ever scored."

The police early Thursday removed a floral cross used as a Solidarity rallying point in Warsaw hours after supporters of the union demonstrated in at least nine cities.

Uniformed police cordoned off the area around Saint Ano's Church in Warsaw's Old Town and removed the floral memorial to Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the Polish primate who died in May 1981.

During demonstratioos on Wednesday, the third anniversary of the accord that legitimized Solidarity as a free union, the police clashed with 10,000 steelworkers in the southern city of Nowa Huta.

Harry Trimborn, a Los Angeles Times correspondent, who was detained for more than an hour, reported that more than 100 people were injured.

The police also clashed with thousands of union backers in Gdansk and Wroclaw, and dispersed demonstrations in Warsaw and at least five other cities.

The hard-line newspaper Zionierz Wolnosci said that "attempts to incite anxiety were not met with social approval once more."

The news agency PAP in a commentary under the headline "Troublemakers Find No Support," said that "against the background of dispatches on the quiet and honest work coming from all over Poland Wednesday, indignation was aroused by attempts to incite unrest and tension and disturb public order."

But Mr. Walesa said in Gdansk, "It's the biggest success we have ever scored," United Press International reported.

He said supporters showed they were willing to display their sympathies publicly despite the overwhelming forces used to try to intimidate them.

Mr. Walesa said he and his advisers would discuss what plan of action Solidarity would follow next to press the regime to fulfill the promises it made to workers in Gdansk three years ago.

Soviet Admits Jets Intercepted And Warned Intruding Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

vacationing at a spa in the northern Caucasus.

The diplomats said the Tass report appeared to have laid the groundwork for a formal Soviet reply to Western condemnation over the attack on the Korean plane by saying that the aircraft had twice violated Soviet airspace, then ignored warnings from the Soviet fighters to land. A similar sequence was cited in April 1978, when after initial delays the Kremlin acknowledged that another Korean Air Lines plane, a Boeing 707, had been fired on by a Soviet fighter over Soviet Karelia north of Leningrad, prompting it to land on a frozen lake. Two passengers died.

As in the 1978 attack, which occurred in a region where there are Soviet missile bases, the current incident took place in an area of acute military sensitivity. Sakhalin is a main pivot of Soviet defenses in the Far East, which include the principal bases of the Soviet Pacific fleet and a ring of combat air bases, some of them on Sakhalin.

According to figures provided by the London-based Institute for Strategic Studies in its 1982-83 publication, "The Military Balance," Soviet forces in the region include 130 submarines, 25 of them ballistic missile carriers, as well as 85 other major vessels, including the aircraft carrier Minsk. The publication says that Soviet air power in the area totals 330 combat aircraft, including MiG-25 Foxbat interceptors that carry four anti-aircraft missiles each at speeds up to 1,900 miles (3,040 kilometers) an hour.

In addition to military concerns, Soviet authorities have traditionally been sensitive to any challenges to their sovereignty over Sakhalin, which has been the scene of a territorial tug-of-war with Japan for 150 years. The island became wholly Soviet only in 1945, when a secret protocol to the Yalta agreement on territorial arrangements after World War II provided that Moscow would recover the southern part of the island, which had been held by Japan since 1925.

Despite Soviet concerns about the area, Western diplomats in Moscow said that the attack on an unarmed civilian airliner, if confirmed, seemed likely to have major repercussions across a wide field of East-West relations.

The diplomats said that a failure by the Soviet leadership to offer an expression of regret over the downing of the Korean craft could complicate the medium-range missile talks that are scheduled to reconvene in Geneva next week.

WORLD BRIEFS

Space Shuttle's 'Arm' Passes Test

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — The astronauts aboard the space shuttle Challenger hoisted a 7,460-pound (3,377-kilogram), dumbbell-shaped object high over their spaceship on the end of a robot arm Thursday, proving that the crane can launch giant satellites.

Challenger Captain Richard H. Truly and Lieutenant Commander Dale A. Gardner spent seven hours testing the 50-foot arm with the large simulated spacecraft in its grasp. They then used the arm to place the test weight back in the ship's payload bay for more lifting exercises Friday.

Lieutenant Commander Gardner said the arm did "a super job." Although objects are weightless in orbital flight, they have mass, which requires force to move them. The greater the mass, the greater the force required to start and stop the movement of an object.

Mexican Leader Reviews Performance

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — In a review of his first nine months in office, President Miguel de la Madrid said Thursday his government has controlled the worst of the economic crisis.

"The challenge is enormous; in terms of the economy, it is like wartime," Mr. de la Madrid said in his first state of the nation address since taking office Dec. 1. "The destiny of the nation is at stake."

Mr. de la Madrid offered a cautious appraisal of his administration's efforts to control inflation and unemployment, restore public faith in government and resolve the foreign debt crisis. "I am aware that the crisis is not overcome yet," he said. "The only thing that my government affirms is that the most serious aspects are under control."

Britain Protests Arrests in Zimbabwe

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Britain summoned Zimbabwe's acting ambassador, Munyaradzi Kajese, to the Foreign Office on Thursday, increasing the diplomatic pressure on its former colony to release six white Zimbabwe Air Force officers rearrested after being acquitted on sabotage charges.

"I intend to put our very strong feelings on this subject to him and ask him to make urgent representations to his government," said Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Office minister of state, who indicated that Britain would be satisfied if the six airmen, four of whom hold joint citizenship in Britain and Zimbabwe, were deported.

The six officers have been in jail for a year since being arrested on charges of helping South African agents sabotage 13 aircraft. They were acquitted Wednesday after a judge ruled that their confessions had been made under police torture.

Bignone Plans to Pardon Isabel Perón

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — President Reynaldo Bignone has announced that he will issue a pardon soon for former President Isabel Perón, who has lived in Spain since her release from jail in 1981, the news agency Telam said.

The Peronist Party has invited Mrs. Perón, still its nominal head, to attend a convention this weekend to choose candidates for general elections Oct. 30, bot she has not announced her plans.

The clemency decree will make it possible for her to run for office if she wishes. "The decree will be issued soon," General Bignone said Wednesday after a cabinet meeting. Mrs. Perón, elected vice president in 1973, succeeded her husband, Juan D. Perón, when he died in 1974. She was overthrown in a military coup in 1976 and convicted in March 1981 of misusing funds from a Peronist charity.

Mauroy Says Socialists Lack Support

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France acknowledged Thursday in an article in the newspaper Le Monde that his government lacked popular support, and called upon leftist groups to coovey "a deep understanding of the action undertaken" since the Socialists came to power in May 1981.

Mr. Mauroy stressed the difficult international and domestic economic situation and the choices facing his administration, saying the crisis was created by a non-Socialist system.

Since the Socialists won the presidency and an absolote majority in the National Assembly, public support for them as reflected in opinion polls has dropped below 50 percent. However, a poll published Thursday showed that only 41 percent of those polled believed the opposition was playing an effective role, compared with 58 percent last June.

Lebanese Hijackers Give Up Ship

LIMASSOL, Cyprus (Reuters) — Twelve Lebanese hijackers who commandeered a Romanian ship in the Lebanese port of Tripoli and forced the captain to sail to Cyprus have surrendered to the authorities here, a Cyprus minister said.

Commerce Minister Christos Mavrellis, who negotiated the surrender Wednesday night by radio, said the hijackers said they seized the ship at gunpoint Wednesday to escape heavy fighting in Tripoli.

He said the men boarded the 4,000-ton cargo ship, Iasi, posing as customs officials. No one was hurt in the incident and once at sea the hijackers behaved politely, he added. Mr. Mavrellis said the hijackers surrendered after he had assured them their safety would be guaranteed in Cyprus.

Bonn Denies Refuge to Soviet Soldier

ZIRNDORF, West Germany (Reuters) — A Soviet soldier who had been interned in Switzerland after being captured by Afghan guerrillas has been refused political asylum in West Germany, a West German spokesman said Thursday.

The soldier fled Switzerland in July and made his way to Freiburg, West Germany. The Federal Asylum Office rejected the request of Yuri Ivanovich Vashchenko, saying he had already found protection in Switzerland. But a spokesman said he could still appeal. West Germany would have to await a final court ruling before complying with a request by Switzerland for Mr. Vashchenko to be returned, he said.

The Russian was one of eight soldiers captured by Afghan guerrillas and later held in a military detention camp in Zugerberg, south of Zurich, under an agreement negotiated by the Red Cross with the guerrillas and the countries concerned. A Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman said West Germany had not yet replied to Switzerland's request for his retrun.

Arafat to Talk to UN Geneva Meeting

GENEVA (AP) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will address the United Nations Conference on Palestine Friday, a UN spokesman said.

Mr. Arafat arrived in Geneva Thursday by private jet from his Tunis headquarters. He had not been expected to attend the 10-day meeting, which opened Monday. His only other speech to a UN meeting was in 1976 in New York, when he held an olive branch in one hand and a revolver in the other.

At the Palais des Nations building, where the meeting was being held, tight security measures included soldiers manning machine guns and tanks.

Security Council Ends Chad Debate

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The UN Security Council has shelved an inconclusive four-week debate on Chad's allegations of Libyan aggression. But Chad reserved the right to return to the 15-nation body at any time.

The United States said Wednesday that the council had failed to produce a resolution, despite Chad's strong case, because of the influence of radical members of the nonaligned group, encouraged by "Libya's great benefactor and protector, the Soviet Union."

Libya's delegate, Awad Burwin, said there was a civil war in Chad but that some countries, led by the United States, were trying to portray it as a conflict between Libya and Chad.

Russians Allowed to Use U.S. Beach

NEW YORK (UPI) — Soviet diplomatic residents of an estate in Glen Cove, New York, will be allowed to use the municipality's beaches for the Labor Day weekend, Saturday to Monday, a U.S. judge ruled Thursday.

Glen Cove banned the diplomats and their families from using the recreational facilities in May 1982 after Mayor Alan M. Parante asked the Russians, who are assigned to the United Nations, to resume paying property taxes on the Long Island estate. They stopped doing so after a 1971 court ruling in their favor.

Judge Joseph McLaughlin of U.S. District Court said the eight permanent residents of the estate may use the beaches without paying and paying a residential fee for tennis court and golf course privileges, pending a court hearing Sept. 21. The U.S. government had asked the judge to order the mayor to rescind his action.

For the Record

PARIS (UPI) — Seventeen hostages, freed Wednesday after being held for four days by four hijackers of an Air France jetliner, left Tehran Thursday, an official of the airline said in Paris.

NATO Maneuvers Are Set

The Associated Press

CASTEAU, Belgium — More than 11,000 troops from eight North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries will take part in a field exercise in Denmark beginning Sunday and continuing until Oct. 2.

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1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	2 MILLION DM SUPER-JACK-POT
1 x 50.000 DM	4 x 50.000 DM	5 x 50.000 DM	6 x 50.000 DM	7 x 50.000 DM	6 x 50.000 DM
1 x 25.000 DM	2 x 25.000 DM	5 x 25.000 DM	6 x 25.000 DM	7 x 25.000 DM	6 x 25.000 DM
1 x 15.000 DM	2 x 15.000 DM	3 x 15.000 DM	6 x 15.000 DM	7 x 15.000 DM	6 x 15.000 DM
1 x 15.000 DM	2 x 10.000 DM	3 x 10.000 DM	4 x 15.000 DM	7 x 10.000 DM	6 x 10.000 DM
1 x 5.000 DM	2 x 5.000 DM	3 x 5.000 DM	4 x 5.000 DM	5 x 5.000 DM	6 x 5.000 DM
11 x 3.000 DM	12 x 3.000 DM	13 x 3.000 DM	14 x 3.000 DM	15 x 3.000 DM	16 x 3.000 DM
110 x 2.000 DM	120 x 2.000 DM	130 x 2.000 DM	140 x 2.000 DM	150 x 2.000 DM	160 x 2.000 DM
1.100 x 1.000 DM	1.200 x 1.000 DM	1.300 x 1.000 DM	1.400 x 1.000 DM	1.500 x 1.000 DM	1.600 x 1.000 DM
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Former U.S. Officials Testify on Central America

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two former secretaries of state and former President Gerald R. Ford took varying but familiar positions before the special commission on Central America set up by President Ronald Reagan to recommend long-range policy in the region.

Alexander M. Haig Jr., emerging from talks with the 12-member commission headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, said the United States was "faced with a problem of international credibility" in Central America.

Mr. Haig said policies "must involve careful integration and orchestration and linkage, if you will, with geopolitical realities."

Mr. Haig indicated that he continued to back the views of President Reagan, whom he served for 17 months as secretary of state until resigning in June of last year.

"Our problem in Central America is first and foremost global, second regional, with focus on the Cuban problem, and third in-country," Mr. Haig said. "If we fail to deal with these problems today in El Salvador we may find them developing in areas which are less ambiguous and far more dangerous."

Former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, who served under Jimmy Carter, said he told the commission that the major U.S. effort should be "behind trying to find a serious political solution" and that the Reagan administration was "not sufficiently accenting" that approach.

Mr. Vance challenged Mr. Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union and Cuba were fostering unrest in the region. It is necessary, Mr. Vance said, to ask whether Central America's problems "are the result of local factors or whether they have their roots in Moscow or Havana."

"I said it was my judgment that the problems are essentially local, that they are economic, political and social, and that they must be addressed in their own terms and in their own local context."

Former President Ford took a middle course, saying that the roots of the conflict were "a combination of both" historic and external factors.

"It's a multi-headed problem and we'd better have a broad-based program to meet the challenge," he said.

Mr. Ford said he had told the commission that it has "a tremendous obligation to come up with a program of economic and military assistance" that will win both administration and congressional support.

Summing up the testimony, Mr. Kissinger said that the views of the three "were not unanimous" except on the point that "we cannot really afford to be divided on an issue that close to our borders." He said he was "increasingly optimistic" that the commission would achieve a consensus.

■ **Linowitz Testifies**

Sol M. Linowitz, the U.S. envoy who negotiated the Panama Canal treaties, told the commission Thursday that the challenge faced by the United States in the region was social and economic, not military.

"It does not serve America's interests to undertake intervention in any country, covert or overt, which threatens that government," Mr. Linowitz said, according to a report from Washington by United Press International.

He was referring specifically to the administration's backing of rebels fighting the leftist government in Nicaragua.

Such a move is "inconsistent with the principles we have espoused and inconsistent with the best course for this country," he said after testifying before the commission in a private session.

Mr. Linowitz said the administration was not addressing the real problem.

"We've got to recognize that what we're dealing with is not a military challenge and a military problem but essentially an economic and social problem, which happens to have a military dimension," he said.

Mr. Linowitz was the key negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties that were signed in 1978 and gradually turn over control of the canal to Panama.

The Associated Press

Former President Gerald R. Ford and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger before the commission meeting.

AFL-CIO Calling for Demonstrations Against Reagan Policy on Labor Day

By Harry Bernstein
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — U.S. labor leaders are calling for big turnouts of anti-Reagan demonstrators at AFL-CIO-sponsored political rallies around the country on Labor Day on Monday, a move they admit risks damaging their political credibility just one month before making their presidential endorsement.

In Washington, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland predicted that more than 400,000 demonstrators would turn out at 150 rallies as part of the federation's "Solidarity Day III."

Mr. Kirkland said the demonstrations would be the first test of labor's ability to organize its troops for the 1984 elections. But if the crowds are thin, this could turn into a sign of labor's political weakness, not its strength.

"It's true, we will be putting our credibility on the line next Monday when we call on our members to publicly show their determination to bring an end to the rule of this country by reactionaries," William R. Robertson, Los Angeles County AFL-CIO executive secretary, said at a press conference here Wednesday.

To demonstrate that labor can turn out its members and supporters, the unions probably will have to attract far more than the predicted 400,000 participants. Last year's Labor Day parade in New York drew nearly that number alone.

Solidarity Day I was an AFL-CIO-sponsored march in Washington on Sept. 19, 1981. It was one of the largest political demonstrations ever held in the United States and was the start of a counterattack against the economic and social policies of the Reagan administration.

Solidarity Day II came on Jan. 30, 1982, when protests centered on repression of trade unions in Poland.

This year's Solidarity Day will return to the original anti-Reagan theme. The unions are also hoping the demonstrations will mark a turning point in the fortunes of unions generally.

Ed Asner, president of the Screen Actors Guild, said at a press conference here in Los Angeles that tens of thousands of workers were expected to join the protests because "we know there is a wave of anti-unionism sweeping this land, threatening the gains for which we and our predecessors struggled so arduously to win."

Even if there are large turnouts at the rallies, the real test of labor's political strength will not come until after Oct. 1, when the AFL-CIO will meet in Hollywood, Florida, to endorse a 1984 presidential candidate.

Stone Says Salvador Rebels Rejected Elections

U.S. Special Envoy, in Turn, Opposes Their Plan for Interim Government

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's leftist opposition has apparently rejected participation in elections as a means of resolving the country's civil war, according to Richard B. Stone, the special U.S. envoy to Central America.

Before leaving here for Bogotá on Wednesday, Mr. Stone told reporters that the left's coalition, the Democratic Revolutionary Front political parties and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of guerrillas, appeared not to have accepted the U.S. plan for immediate presidential elections. He met with representatives of the two groups Tuesday in San José, Costa Rica.

Mr. Stone implied that he and the Salvadoran government, in turn, had rejected a call by the front's leaders, Guillermo Ungo and Rubén Zamora, for the creation of an interim government that would oversee a transitional phase prior to elections.

Mr. Ungo and Mr. Zamora said at a news conference in San José that the guerrillas were prepared to continue the war as long as the United States continued to supply the Salvadoran Army.

They suggested that a transitional government could preside while the rebel and government armies were integrated and other changes were made in the political system before elections.

Mr. Stone, asked if he felt that the rebels' remarks had frozen the peace effort, replied: "I hope not. We are fully in support of the approach of the Salvadoran Peace Commission, a group of private citizens who have presidential support to seek a peaceful solution to the country's crisis, which is to offer a democratic process and elections to all Salvadoran citizens."

Mr. Stone met Wednesday for four hours with El Salvador's provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, and other government leaders to brief them on the talks. After flying to Bogatá later in the day, he met privately with President Belisario Betancur. No details of the talks were available.

Mr. Stone was to go on to Caracas on Thursday to meet with President Luis Herrera Campins. Along with Mexico and Panama, Colombia and Venezuela are members of the Contadora group, which is seeking a peaceful, regional solution to the Central American conflicts.

■ **Honduras Reports Incursion**

Honduran military officials said that about 800 leftists had entered that country from Nicaragua disguised as Honduran troops and were seeking to destabilize the country, The Associated Press reported from Tegucigalpa.

An army statement warned troops and other uniformed groups, including the Boy Scouts, firemen and the Red Cross, to advise the nearest military authorities of their operations 24 hours in advance to avoid "being confused with the anti-social elements."

"Subversive elements coming from Nicaragua, using uniforms that allow them to be confused with elements of our armed institution, are infiltrating national territory," the statement said.

Military officials, who asked not to be identified, said the reports and the estimate of the number of troops came from residents of the border area.

Honduras has been relatively free of the guerrilla fighting taking place in El Salvador and Nicaragua, which are on its borders.

In Nicaragua, military officials said U.S.-backed rebels had advanced into the northern province of Matagalpa, 75 miles (120 kilometers) north of the capital of Managua, after being driven out three months ago.

The force appeared to be part of an estimated 2,000 rebels who Nicaragua says began advancing into the country from the northern province of Nueva Segovia on the Honduran border in early August.

Youths Told Dieting May Stunt Growth

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The fear of getting fat is making some children and teen-agers eat so little that they stunt their growth, according to the leading article in the New England Journal of Medicine published Thursday.

The pattern is less severe than the extreme "anorexia nervosa" that makes some persons shun food, but may be far more prevalent.

"What I'm talking about is a boy, say, who doesn't really look terribly skinny. He may in fact look trim and slim, perhaps about 5 percent underweight. But he is underweight during a crucial growth period, and at age 14 or 15 may look like a 10- or 11-year-old," said Dr. Fima Lifshitz, a New York pediatric endocrinologist, or specialist in hormones and growth.

"I've seen a girl who was 16 when we first saw her and hadn't gained a pound since age 10," he added in an interview. "When we rehabilitated her and gave her enough to eat, she began to develop her breasts and other normal sexual and body characteristics for her age. But she has had little growth in height. She has had a permanent loss, because once women menstruate, they fuse their bones..."

Dr. Lifshitz, Dr. Michael Pugliese and others at North Shore University Hospital on Long Island and New York City's Cornell University Medical College in the past two years have studied 201 Long Island youngsters with short stature or delayed puberty or both.

They found that nine boys and five girls — or 7 percent of these patients — had no hormone deficiency or other physical cause of their immaturity.

"All that was happening," Dr. Lifshitz said, "is that they weren't eating enough because they were afraid to get fat."

Bible Publisher, Objecting to Texts, Forces Subsidiary to Cancel 3 Books

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dodd, Mead & Co., the 144-year-old New York trade book publisher, has canceled two novels advertised in its fall 1983 catalogue and withdrawn a volume of verse that is already in print. Dodd, Mead was ordered to take these actions by its parent company, Thomas Nelson Inc., of Nashville, Tennessee, the world's largest Bible publisher, which considered some of the language in the books objectionable.

After being set in type, "Tip on a Dead Crab" by William Murray, and "Skim" by Thomas Henege will not be published by Dodd, Mead, which was acquired a little more than a year ago by Nelson. In addition, about 5,000 copies of "The Devil's Book of Verse," edited by Richard Conniff, are not being shipped from Dodd, Mead's warehouse, on orders of Nelson.

Lewis W. Gillenson, president of Dodd, Mead, said that Nelson had insisted that certain "four-letter words, excessive scatology and language that took God's name in vain" had to be eliminated before the books could be published.

The language considered not acceptable by Nelson included certain words or word combinations that used "God," "Christ" or "Jesus" as expletives. Mr. Gillenson said that an executive of the Nashville conglomerate told him it was all right to print "damn" but not "goddamn." The four-letter word for copulation was forbidden, but the four-letter word for defecation was permitted.

The authors and their agents described the action as censorship and refused to make any changes in their works. Mr. Gillenson declined to call Dodd, Mead's refusal to publish censorship, but instead described his orders as simply a desire to save Nelson from embarrassment because its executives were "deeply involved in the Christian movement."

Dodd, Mead has informed the authors' agents that the two novelists could keep their advance money, which is described as in the medium range. In addition, Dodd, Mead will turn over the type and graphic designs of the unpublished books to the authors.

Albert F. Gillotti, a vice president of Banker's Trust in Europe who writes under the pen name Thomas Henege, said: "This augurs ill for Dodd, Mead's authors and for writers everywhere who are under contract to the publishing subsidiaries of conglomerates that claim to, but do not, grant editorial independence."

"The Devil's Book of Verse," published Aug. 1, is a collection of poetry ranging from John Dryden to Cole Porter. Its editor, Mr. Conniff, said there were objections to the use of "goddamn" in two poems.

Mr. Gillenson had asked Mr. Conniff to permit pages with the two offending poems to be removed from the book before it left the warehouse. Mr. Conniff said he refused to do so. "I can't allow some religious group to censor a book I have my name on," he said.

According to BP Report, a book publishing newsletter, Nelson feared that its competitors in the religious book field would call attention to Dodd, Mead's "offensive books" and damage Nelson's reputation with Christian booksellers.

Reagan Issues Warning On Leaking Secret Data

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a memorandum to federal employees, President Ronald Reagan has urged them not to make unauthorized disclosures of classified information and warned them that criminal prosecution would follow violations when "circumstances warrant."

Copies of the memorandum were sent to all federal departments and agencies Tuesday, an administration official said. He said it was possible that some agencies might not distribute it to employees who never handle information classified as confidential, secret or top secret.

On March 11, the president issued a National Security Decision Directive calling for greater efforts to curb such leaks and to investigate them.

The official said that "no particular event or leak caused him to decide to issue the governmentwide memorandum," adding: "In effect, it is a way of looking each employee in the eye and reminding them of their responsibilities."

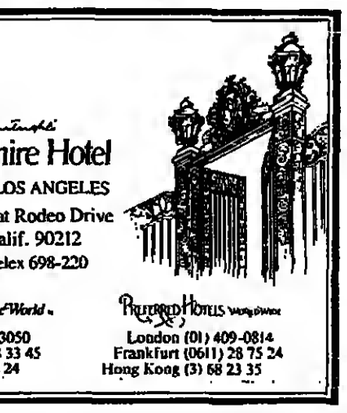
The official said that the memorandum was directed only at the disclosure of classified information. "He's not talking about a policy paper on tax rates or a discussion of a feud in his staff," the official said. "That kind of thing annoys all presidents, but he wanted to stress his concern about secret information."

Mr. Reagan's two-page memo described unauthorized disclosures as illegal and said that the oath taken by government employees to faithfully discharge public duties is violated when such disclosures take place.

He also wrote that "as public servants we have no legitimate excuse for resorting to such unauthorized disclosures," adding that "there are other means available to express ourselves."

The president asserted that there were mechanisms for presenting alternative views and opinions within government and also procedures for reporting wrongdoing or illegalities.

He added that government employees had the right to leave their posts and criticize policies, adding, "What we do not have is the right to damage our country by giving away its necessary secrets."



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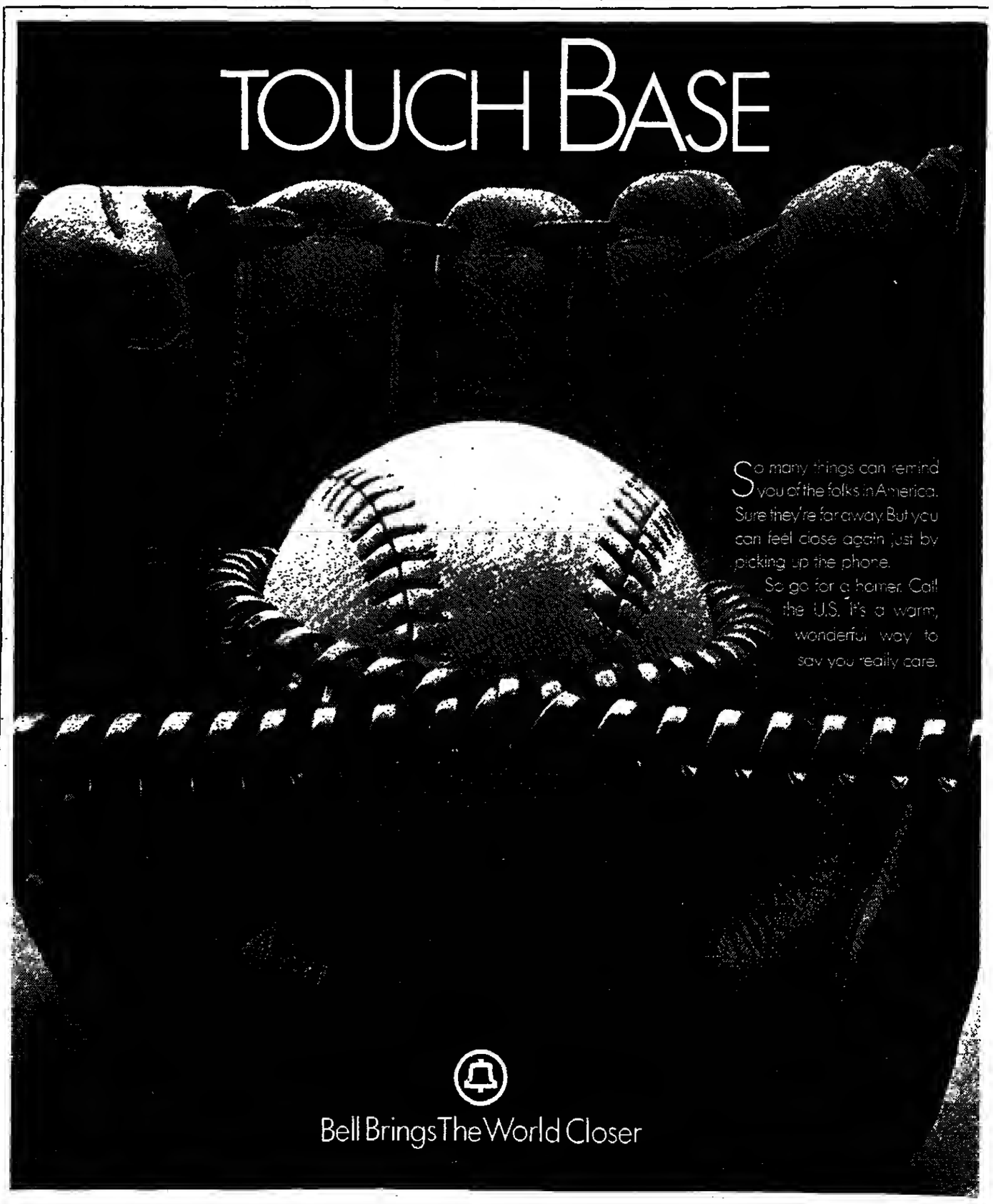

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The Marines' Tenure

Following the deaths of the American marines in Beirut, President Reagan is being asked to submit the question of their tenure to Congress under the terms of the War Powers Act. He is resisting. Secretary of State George Shultz said Wednesday that although the 1,200-man force ashore had come under fire and had returned fire, it was not engaged in actual combat: Hence the president is not required to ask Congress to review its continuing presence. This is a pretty legalistic answer, one unlikely to calm congressional and public anxieties about a violent situation in full view on the nation's television screens.

The fact is that the premises under which the marines were sent to Beirut last year are in sad shape. The official view then was that from the wreckage left by the Israeli invasion, at least one good result — a free, united and unoccupied Lebanon — could be extricated. It was precisely the expectation that the marines would not be drawn into battle, but would merely stand behind the growing authority of the Lebanese Army, that won the Pentagon's reluctant assent.

The president's own optimism shone through in his reference to "the settlement in Lebanon" — actually, just the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization — in his speech of Sept. 1, 1982, announcing that he was moving on to address a broader Middle East peace.

A year later, Syria's troops remain in Lebanon, defying American diplomacy. Israel is turning its back on the huge contribution its invasion made to Lebanon's political maladies. In the latest battles around Beirut, Druze and Shiite Moslem militias are exploiting the Lebanese government's predicament to press their claims for revision of Lebanon's basic political structure — the very claims that underlay the civil war that began in earnest in 1975 and never really stopped. The expectation that the marines' stay would be short-lived and safe is no more.

It would be shocking if the United States were to turn tail because two marines were killed. But President Reagan cannot possibly want to have the force's presence in Beirut become a contentious issue, which it surely will if he does not explain in specific and convincing terms just what diplomatic strategy its presence is serving and what steps are being taken to minimize risks to its members. What would, and should, most disturb Congress is that a president has appeared to put American servicemen into a dangerous place without having a clear idea of what they are doing, and of what he is doing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Taxes and Fairness

If federal taxes must be raised in the United States — and it is beyond dispute that they must — the question is which taxes. The widespread hostility to the income tax is a matter for real concern. The Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations has just published the results of its annual poll on American taxation and, as in each of the previous four years, the respondents voted the income tax to be the least fair. The runner-up, as usual, was the local property tax. The poll then asked its respondents to choose between higher income taxes and a federal sales tax on all purchases except food. By more than two to one, the people polled said that they would prefer the sales tax. If that truly represents national opinion, it shows an astonishing swing over the years.

But like many polls, this one contains contradictory currents. Asked how to make the national tax system more fair, respondents most frequently answered: Make upper income taxpayers pay more. A sales tax will not do that. Again, asked how best to increase income taxes, respondents most frequently favored cutting back on itemized deductions like those for state taxes and mortgage interest.

Over the past decade, the proportions of people who consider the income tax to be the most unfair has risen and fallen in close correspondence with the inflation rate. In 1972 the income tax's rating for unfairness was low; it leaped upward the following year when the inflation rate doubled, and leaped again with the inflation rate in 1979. Since public resentment of inflation and its efficiency in kicking people into higher tax brackets helped elect Ronald Reagan president, it is not entirely surprising to see the same sentiment here.

Polls do not reliably tell politicians how to treat people fairly, least of all in a subject as complex as taxation. One is entitled to wonder whether the people being polled here are fully aware of the implications of a national sales tax. But polls do tell politicians whether people feel that they are being treated fairly.

The great irony conveyed by the recent polls is that there has never been a tax law so intricately adjusted and amended and revised in the name of fairness to one category of taxpayers or another as the income tax. The result is a tax so riddled and intricate that a great many Americans now consider it the least fair tax of all. The poll is probably giving Congress good advice when it suggests that most people's idea of fairness indicates both simplicity, and neutrality toward inflation.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Marcos's Spies in the U.S.

Two Democratic congressmen from California have given public substance to what has long been taken for granted in the American-Filipino community: They said agents of the Marcos dictatorship illegally spy on and harass critics of the regime in the U.S. while the Reagan administration averts its gaze.

Representatives Don Edwards and Fortney H. Stark Jr. released a secret Defense Intelligence Agency report on five agents assigned to the Filipino Embassy in Washington "to monitor Philippine dissident activity in the U.S." This is an outrageous extension of President Ferdinand Marcos's police-state methods to free American soil that should not be countenanced. East-bloc agents spying here are summarily shown the door; spies of an ally, especially a notoriously undemocratic and corrupt one, must be dealt with in the same way.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

The Fighting in Lebanon

That the [multinational peace] force, notably the American marines, has been fired upon and has suffered some casualties should not raise surprise and be the cause of demands for its withdrawal. As long as the Lebanese government feels that the presence of the force brings a measure of stability in Beirut it would be foolish to withdraw it merely because it is fired upon. However, it is evident that politically the effectiveness of the force could be undermined if it is seen to be becoming involved in unending civil war in Lebanon.

Having the force in Beirut does, however, give the Western powers political influence in persuading Mr. Gemayel that there must be a broadly based government, and that Maronite privileges at the expense of the Moslem population must be diluted.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Nobody stands to gain from the extreme disorder except the Syrians, who sustain the Druzes in their opposition to any new settlement Mr. Gemayel might try to achieve, and who do not conceal their ultimate wish to have a controlling say in the country. The Israelis have rarely been found so wanting in ideas as they now are in Lebanon. Stay, and they are shot. Go, and no one is capable of restraining any of the forces which eight years of war have let loose. The least problem of all now is the partition of Lebanon: That is a fact.

— The Guardian (London).

Begin's Decision

With Menachem Begin, Israel loses both a controversial and a remarkable leader. But his policies — and his determination to achieve these willy-nilly — remain intact. So little will change in the near future for the Middle East and the world.

— De Standaard (Brussels).

No Israeli leader in view can be expected to implement policies to vacate the occupied territories or to negotiate with the PLO. When will more moderate elements in the Israeli and Palestine camps be able to command enough power to talk about peace for everyone?

— Het Belang van Limburg (Hasselt, Belgium).

The Violence in Pakistan

President Zia, from a Western point of view, has provided a welcome stability to the region. For all his guile, however, Mr. Zia has failed to forge the necessary national consensus to keep the country united. He is certainly not "finished," as the opposition suggests. On the other hand he is looking less secure than at any time since he seized power. The predicament that Mr. Zia faces is how to reconcile the urgent need for stability with the growing demands for pluralism. In the past, pluralism in Pakistan has been virtually synonymous with instability, while stability has been achieved only through dictatorship.

— The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR SEPT. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: U.S. Plans to Quit Cuba

HOT SPRINGS, Virginia — Governor Charles E. Magoon, who is here for a conference with William H. Taft, said in an interview that peaceful evacuation of Cuba this winter is certain. He does not anticipate that foreign capital interested in Cuba will undertake to foment a revolution after the evacuation of the American troops. This is a fear that has been expressed in Washington, due to the desire of those interests that American control of the island continue. "While those who have investments in Cuba would undoubtedly be glad to have the supervision of the United States continue," said Governor Magoon, "there is little danger of their attempting to obtain its retention through a revolution."

1933: "49.5 Club" Inaugurated

PARIS — A league for the protection of the husbands of women aviators was described by George Palmer Putnam, husband of the transatlantic flier, Miss Amelia Earhart. "Now that the number of women transatlantic fliers is slowly increasing, the time has come for the husbands of these ladies to get together for mutual support," said Mr. Putnam. "Just to show how serious I am, I inaugurated before leaving New York the 49.5 Club." The newly inaugurated Club was inspired by the famous "99 Club," to which several hundred American women pilots belong. "The derivation is easily comprehended. 49.5 is just half of 99, and the husbands are the less distinguished halves of their more celebrated wives."

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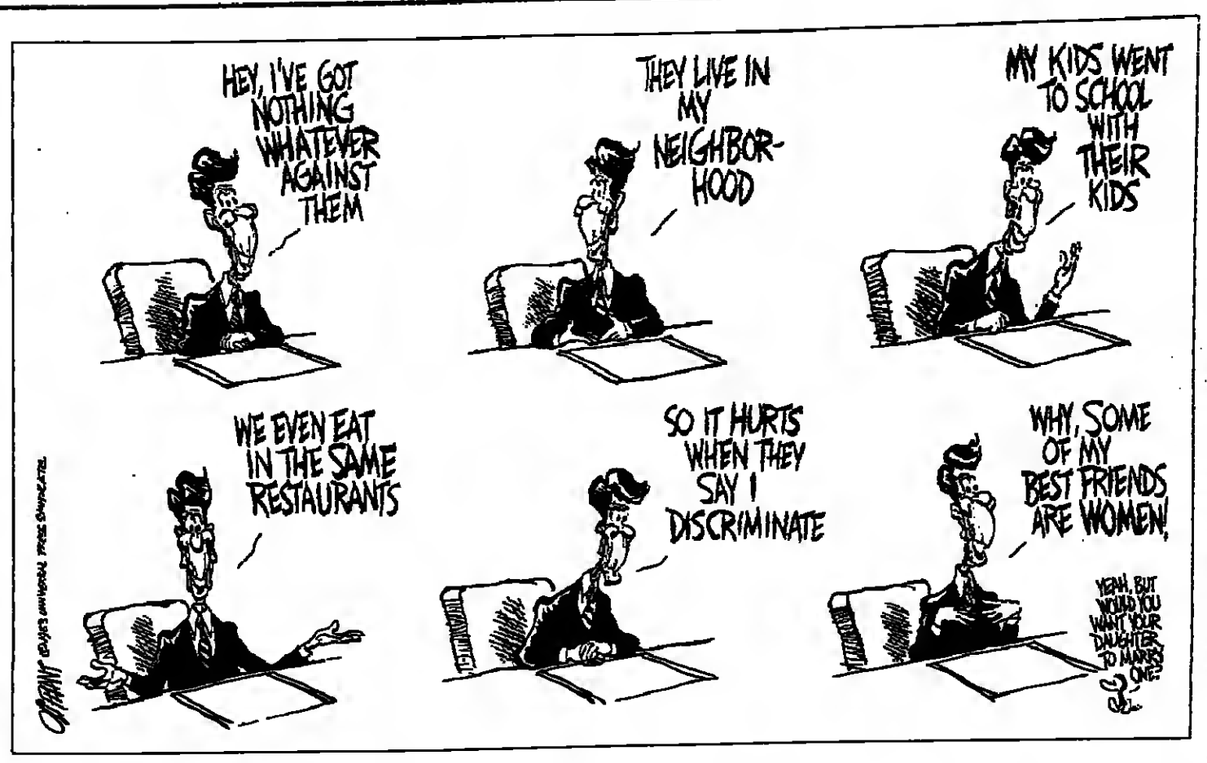

Change of Heart on the U.S. and Central America

By Mortimer B. Zuckerman

NEW YORK — Because of enormous public confusion over U.S. involvement in Central America, I recently visited the region with a delegation of congressmen for a first-hand look. I went holding political views of El Salvador and Nicaragua shared by many liberals and centrists in the United States. To my surprise, I returned impressed with the effectiveness of U.S. policy and convinced that Americans need to be involved.

I had thought that in El Salvador the United States was engaged in wrong-headed and dangerous military action on behalf of a repressive government, and that Washington had failed to address economic and political grievances built up after decades of injustice. I went with the impression that the guerrillas seemed to have won popular support for their efforts to revolutionize the political system. My instinct was that this was only an internal struggle, not an East-West competition, and that once again the United States was backing the wrong side for the wrong reason.

But I returned home with the sense that U.S. military support was critical for physical security in the countryside, which, in turn, is necessary to guarantee ordinary Salvadorans' ability to make free choices. I also concluded that American military support is essential if the United States is to persuade the Salvadoran government to democratize the political process and implement a program of agrarian reform and economic development. The guerrillas seem to have no larger a popular base than the government does: Both sides command support with guns.

In Nicaragua, the Sandinist revolution carried the hope for a better and freer life after the feudal tyranny of the U.S.-supported Somoza regime. Yet what I found was a government busily consolidating a leftist totalitarian state internally, and aggressively involved in attempting to overthrow its neighbors. Only the threat of a military confrontation with forces backed by the United States led the Sandinists to signal willingness to negotiate a genuine agreement not to destabilize their neighbors.

In El Salvador, the masses have not been angered to the point of large-scale popular uprisings like those in Nicaragua or Cuba. No popular revolt accompanied the guerrillas' "final" offensive in 1980-81, and last year's election showed that at least two-thirds of the people objected to being "liberated" by the revolutionary left. A military solution to control an insurgency is thus feasible.

'I returned home with the sense that U.S. military support was crucial. We cannot remain above the fray.'

To this end, the United States is training and equipping the Salvadoran Army for infantry and small-unit tactics and keeping the soldiers in the field to engage, harass and exhaust the guerrillas. About 50 percent of the officers and noncommissioned officers will have received U.S.-supervised training by the end of 1983. As a result, the army has improved its morale and field performance and engaged in its most sustained and aggressive campaign. It has captured the momentum and substantial military control in much of the eastern provinces, particularly in San Vincente and Usulatán. The rebels have withdrawn to remote areas, have not counterattacked, have limited themselves to hit-and-run attacks and appear to have increasing logistical and manpower problems.

In San Vincente, the government has coordinated its military presence with programs in health, education, agriculture, transportation and reconstruction to retain the area's loyalty after the army leaves. This is a phase in an overall National Plan for Reconstruction. The cost of this program has been minimal by U.S. standards: only $65 million in military aid and $230 million in economic aid. Even Ruben Zamora, the guerrilla political leader, told our group that if this aid continues, the rebels can no longer hope to win the war.

The aid program also serves as leverage against the rightist military. Only the United States can influence it to move away from a feudal heritage of violence and vigilantism.

The left feeds off the rigidity of the right and military oppression, and develops popular support by promising to share the wealth of the oligarchies. It also benefits when rightist oligarchies buckle under economic pressures. The best way to diminish popular support for a violent communist revolution is to open up the political channels and institute agrarian and economic reform. This can take place only when there is no widespread military insurgency.

U.S. pressure brought about last year's Salvadoran election and this year's negotiations for drafting a new constitution leading to presidential elections in 1984. Elections may be only "one note in the song of democracy," as a Salvadoran clergyman put it, but they represent legitimization of potential civilian control over military and paramilitary forces. Both have perpetrated atrocities that, if allowed to continue, will turn the masses implacably hostile. U.S. pressure is thus necessary on two counts: to prevent a takeover by extremists of the left, and to push the government toward human rights and democracy.

But no amount of change will end the Salvadoran conflict if Nicaragua continues to fuel it. The Sandinist hymn is "We fight against the Yanqui, enemy of humanity." President Jimmy Carter attempted to offset this by extending economic aid and friendship, but the Sandinists remained convinced that the revolution would be safe from U.S. intervention only if governments similar to their own were installed elsewhere in Central America.

In 1980, the Sandinists, with Cuban advisers, brought the five main guerrilla factions from El Salvador together in Managua, worked out a unity pact, set up joint command and control structures, organized training and logistical support on Nicaraguan soil and provided initial arm supplies. A Salvadoran rebel leader, Mario Aguinada, told us that support continues for training and command.

In Costa Rica, we were told that the Sandinists are engaged there in a major propaganda campaign and are encouraging unrest, including infiltration in the northern provinces. The attempt to destabilize Costa Rica, a democracy without an army since 1948, is the clearest indication of Sandinist intentions.

Inside Nicaragua, the Sandinists began and continued a program of totalitarian consolidation of power. The elements of the broader anti-Somoza coalition were discarded one by one — the Roman Catholic Church, other political parties, the press. The only Jewish community center and synagogue were seized and burned. The Sandinists built the largest military force in Central America.

To contain an interventionist Nicaragua, Washington sought negotiations, without success, to bring about noninterference in neighboring territory, limits on Nicaragua's military buildup and the institutionalization of democratic opposition. Rebuffed diplomatically, the United States moved militarily, ordering exercises, including fleet deployment.

The United States continues to train and equip the Honduran Army, which Nicaragua considers its most dangerous regional adversary.

The cumulative U.S. military pressure has resulted in a major shift in Sandinist policy. In our meetings with the Sandinist leadership, we were told that Nicaragua was prepared to negotiate verifiable nonintervention in neighboring territories, especially El Salvador. This change appeared to be due exclusively to the perception that the United States had been provoked to the point that a military confrontation was possible.

Washington has long supported repressive rightist regimes, sometimes by using U.S. troops. The United States must develop an alternative to such regimes — and those of the extreme left — by opening up Latin American political and economic processes. This is what we are doing in Latin America. We cannot remain above the fray.

The writer, who is chairman of The Atlantic Monthly, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Menachem Begin: His Political Future

By Amos Perlmutter

WASHINGTON — Despite Menachem Begin's dramatic announcement that he will resign as prime minister of Israel, he is unlikely to make a quick exit from the political stage.

The complexities of Israel's political system require him to remain for some months as a caretaker prime minister. But the leadership vacuum in Israeli politics as a whole as well as in Mr. Begin's Likud Party, combined with his personal inclinations, seem likely to lead him to retain leadership and play kingmaker in choosing his successor.

Speculation about the reasons for his resignation has focused on Mr. Begin's depression after his wife's death, his deteriorating health, his disillusionment at growing political rancor in Israel, and his frustration over his inability to extricate Israel from Lebanon or to revive the floundering economy.

In fact, Mr. Begin's announcement was a political act by a supremely political person.

Mr. Begin probably wanted to send a shock wave to the bickering factions in his fragile coalition, and may have hoped to have his party go to the polls early in search of a victory that would vindicate his policies.

There are precedents for this. After leading his party to victory in 1963, for example, David Ben-Gurion turned over the top job to Levi Eshkol. Golda Meir did a similar thing in 1974 when she "retired" briefly and handed over the prime ministership to Yitzhak Rabin.

Consider what Mr. Begin's "resignation" means under Israel's complex parliamentary system. The moment a government is toppled or a prime minister resigns, a transitional government, consisting of the current prime minister and his cabinet, is established and is locked in place for at least three months. Before an election can take place, the Knesset must pass a law ordering that an election be held within six months.

Thus, Mr. Begin's Likud government can expect to remain in power for nine more months.

Mr. Begin's dramatic announcement might have had another more practical motive: to muffle the effects of the October municipal elections in which Likud is likely to do badly. For Mr. Begin to leave public life would mean political disaster for Likud.

It also would be uncharacteristic of him to leave the political arena with so many unresolved crises.

Significantly, Mr. Begin has not resigned his Knesset seat. He continues to meet with party activists.

The search for a successor to Mr. Begin may have divided Likud, but the Labor alliance is also on shaky ground. Shimon Peres, the party's leader, has already lost three elections and is wary of another. The Labor alliance also is plagued by ideological divisions.

If both Likud and Labor go into an election split and bitterly divided, the results will prove to be inconclusive and divisive. Mr. Begin is then likely to heed Likud's call to help anoint a successor or perhaps even head the ticket at an early election and then turn over the reins of government to his chosen successor. With Mr. Begin at the head of the ticket, Likud is an almost sure winner.

The writer, a professor of political science at American University in Washington, is editor of the Journal of Strategic Studies and is working on a book to be called "The Life and Times of Menachem Begin." He contributed this comment to Newsday.

. . . And Uneasy Legacy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A longtime correspondent in Israel, Michael Elkins of the BBC, once asked Menachem Begin how he would like to be remembered in history. He answered without hesitation: "As the man who set the borders of the Land of Israel for all eternity."

There in that statement were the qualities that made Mr. Begin a hero to so many of his people: the vision of Jewish destiny, the absence of doubt, the defiance of the external world. But there also was what troubled others: a vision so fixed and so grandiose that it might threaten the whole enterprise of a democratic Jewish state.

Mr. Begin's achievements have been remarkable. In six years he has taken the country far toward encompassing what he means by the Land of Israel: all the territory between the Jordan River and the sea.

Beyond the physical expansion there was a psychological change. Israel always had to be tough. But in the Begin years, the toughness of necessity began to look more like a militancy of choice. A writer who is generally sympathetic to Israel spoke in The Economist of "Israel's new ethos, a militant spirit so pervasive and intoxicating that it may well prove impervious to reality."

There's the rub. In the end, nothing is impervious to reality. Mr. Begin's decision to resign is itself a testament to the claims of reality, and not just in the sense that age catches up with us all. Those who know him well say he has been depressed in recent months by an awareness of what the war in Lebanon turned out to cost.

It was a war of choice, with grandiose objectives: to solve the Palestinian problem once and for all, to create a unified Lebanese state friendly to Israel, to weaken Syria, to assure security on the northern border so no more Israelis would die there. But strategy was divorced from reality, and the result was disaster.

Today Lebanon is undergoing its worst sectarian warfare in years; Syria looks on from a strengthened position. The human problem of the Palestinians is hardly solved: If anything, it presses more heavily.

To date, 517 Israeli soldiers have been killed in Lebanon and 2,700 wounded: the equivalent, in population terms, of 180,000 American casualties. Israel is riven by doubts; for the first time numbers of its young men are resisting military service.

Mr. Begin sees all that. But he cannot or will not see that his policy of a Greater Israel threatens far more dangerous consequences. More than a third of the country's population would then be people of a different culture and allegiance, and peaceful democracy does not usually thrive under those circumstances. Consider Northern Ireland, or Sri Lanka.

The unrealism that has marked Mr. Begin's policy in Lebanon and the West Bank has also been seen in economic policy at home. His government has allowed borrowing and inflation to soar. It was good domestic politics, but it made Israel ever more dependent on the United States. A policy of illusion has sapped the ethic of self-reliance.

The point is not personal. I think no Israeli politician but Menachem Begin could have brought off the great achievement of peace with Egypt. But in the end, history will see the Begin years as a time when zealotry and fantasy raised new dangers for Israel.

The New York Times.

America's Strident New Voice

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The "Wireless File" is a U.S. Information Agency compendium of official U.S. statements and documents, together with American press reports and comment, sent to U.S. missions abroad. It is also made available to journalists, for whom it is an important reference.

Although it is addressed primarily to American officials abroad, it has, under the Reagan administration, become less a useful record of policy and debate in Washington than a vehicle of propaganda.

The articles reprinted from the press repetitively attack the Soviet Union, Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya and so on, and praise the United States and its policies. Sometimes there is information and illumination, more often there is simply harangue.

One of the report's favorite sources of articles — which are offered for reprint to the foreign press — is The Washington Times, the new newspaper sponsored by the Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon. The support of the so-called Moonies cult would not seem to be an edifying recommendation of U.S. foreign policy.

The change in the character of the "Wireless File" is representative of what has happened elsewhere in the information services of the government. The Voice of America has become less the voice of America, taken in its turbulent and politically undisciplined variety, but of the administration's foreign policy.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which after much grief in the 1950s established themselves as serious forces in Soviet and East European affairs (as well as conducting research that is indispensable to anyone concerned with these matters) also have suffered from politicization and considerable internal tension since the Reagan administration took office.

Some journalists read official compilations of the Soviet and Soviet-bloc press and radio reports because they provide as much indirect as direct information about Soviet government thinking and priorities; what officially is said may be less important than how it is said and what is not said.

One now reads the U.S. government's publications and listens to the Voice of America for the same reasons. They demonstrate what Washington wants emphasized by its embassies as they deal with foreign governments and the foreign press, and what it prefers to have ignored or minimized. They provide a sketch of reality as the administration would like it to be.

All this is not particularly surprising. The people Mr. Reagan brought to Washington believe in fighting fire with fire, propaganda with propaganda, and they think it liberal sentimentality to sponsor an information service that expresses the pluralism and internal controversies of the United States with detachment.

It is striking, however, that it should have been so easy for them to alter the character of the U.S. information output against the professional judgment of what surely must be a substantial portion of the career officers concerned with such things in the USIA, and in the State Department and CIA.

It would not have been so easy in other countries. The British Foreign Office, the BBC and the British Intelligence Service have proven notoriously difficult for successive governments to control when matters of professional conviction were at issue. The French civil service, with its "grand corps" of professionals, is often accused of running France in defiance of elected power — even, in the Fourth Republic, of running it in the absence of elected power. This independence is by no means an unmixed blessing. But it has been an important, and mostly positive, factor in British and French public life.

The objections to this are obvious. In the American case, the president and his appointed officials formally express the popular will. American diplomats, information specialists and intelligence officers, after all, were not elected.

But it is also true that as professionals these people understand things that elected officials do not understand. One would think that this would impose upon them obligations to the nation.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fallen Heroes

Regarding "Drug Scandal Widening at Games" (IHT, Aug. 24):

I'm an American and proud of it, but pride falls to the wayside as one sees the shameful use of drugs by U.S. athletes. They reaped what they had sown at the recent sports competition in Venezuela. U.S. sports officials should demand such drug tests of all potential qualifiers. The innocent have nothing to worry about.

There should also be drug testing for all professional athletes. There was a time when we could look to these men and women as heroes. Let us clean up our act so that our great sportsmen and women can again become heroes.

REV. GORDON E. PULLEY.
Plymouth, England.

Olympic Depths

Regarding "U.S. Denies TV Satellite to Cuba for Olympics" (IHT, Aug. 23) by Don Shannon:

The Olympic Games embrace all nations of the world in courteous competition. President Reagan's denial of the use of a domestic satellite to Cuba for televising the 1984 Games is in keeping with previous mean-spirited refusals. A case in point is the denial of a visiting visa to Salvador Allende's widow, or the quibbling over meat in the school lunches of poor children.

LEONORE SUHL.
Portimão, Portugal.

Provincial New Yorkers

Regarding the People column (IHT, Aug. 18):

It is undoubtedly true that New Yorkers tend to be provincial in their attitudes toward other places.

However, Betty Bloomingdale certainly exaggerates when she says that "Some New Yorkers think that nothing happens west of Central Park."

A more realistic boundary would be the Hudson River.

GLORIA IMPERIA.
Rome.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

هكذا من الأصل

Premier's Crisis Plan Causes An Uproar in British Columbia

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

VICTORIA, British Columbia — Flush with an election victory, the government of this Pacific Coast province is proposing a series of actions whose cumulative effect is expected to be extremely radical.

At a time of severe economic crisis, Premier William Bennett has announced plans to dismiss or otherwise remove a quarter of the provincial government's employees, about 11,000 people.

Among other things, he wants to abolish the Human Rights Commission, take tenure away from college professors, abolish rent controls, as well as the office for resolving tenant complaints, and partly restore public medical insurance to the private sector.

Not since the unemployed rioted in Vancouver during the Depression have emotions been so stirred. The government rails about the irresponsibility of its "socialist" opponents, and its opponents call those in power "Nazis" and worse.

"The usual political wisdom is to promise people more and not to tell them how you're going to pay for it," Mr. Bennett, leader of the Social Credit Party, said in an interview. "We promised them less."

David Barrett, leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, responded: "This is like a war where you send the wounded to the barricades."

The confrontation centers on 26 separate bills, among them measures that would also curb various forms of social welfare and aid to the handicapped.

Although the legislation has not been passed, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police paid unexpected visits to the homes of government workers shortly after the legislation was introduced July 7 and demanded keys to their offices and government cars.

The legislation originally proposed that government workers could be dismissed "without cause." Although that phrase has been removed, labor leaders believe the law would give the provincial government the same latitude.

Further legislation is also expected, government officials say, to restrict the power of private unions and weaken the province's pro-worker labor code. That has led to a broad coalition of private and public sector unions uniting in an organization called Solidarity.

There have been demonstrations involving tens of thousands of people. Placards have denounced the government's approach as "jackboot," and labor leaders have threatened to call a general strike.

British Columbia's economy has plunged nearly 8 percent in two years. In that period government employment grew slightly and social programs for such things as health and education, accounting for 80 percent of the provincial budget, were maintained at one of the highest levels in Canada. At the same time, tax revenues have been shrinking, and economists now project far slower growth in the next decade than seemed likely two years ago.

The government's position is rooted in these realities. Or, as Mr. Bennett said, "If you make $20,000, you can't go on continuing to spend $35,000."

The problem is flagging worldwide markets for the natural resources that British Columbia has in abundance. The province has been hammered by sluggish sales of lumber, minerals and natural gas.

Mr. Bennett's re-election victory on May 2 capped a campaign in which two clear ideologies were presented. The premier preached a sermon of government restraint, although not specifying the breadth of the actions he planned to take. Mr. Barrett of the New Democrats, a former premier who held office from 1972 to 1975, emphasized jobs, even if the government had to provide them.

The party increased its majority in the 57-seat legislature by three seats, to 34. So it has an absolute majority and eventually can probably pass anything it wishes.

Except for Mr. Barrett's term in office from 1972 to 1975, Mr. Bennett or his father, W.A.C. Bennett, has held power for the past 30 years.

William Bennett is, in effect, demolishing many of his father's accomplishments, a number of which were designed to increase public-sector powers. In 1961, when he tried to expropriate the province's electric company, W.A.C. Bennett was accosted with the chants of "Sieg Heil!" and "Dictator!" his son hears today.

W.A.C. Bennett also brought universal public medical insurance to British Columbia, bought the ferry service from the mainland to Vancouver Island and built roads, bridges and other public works. And he always kept a balanced budget.

The current premier, pointing out a projected budget deficit this year of $1.6 billion, says of his cutbacks: "It's more than philosophical, it's an economic necessity. We have no choice." He also says that his father and Mr. Barrett ran governments "for the times."

Both sides expect long discussion on the proposed legislation, particularly on the human rights changes, which have been denounced by Roman Catholic leaders and Canada's five leading Protestant churches.

Under the proposed legislation, employment advertisements could specify the applicants they wanted by race, religion and sex, something that is now illegal. Homosexual groups are worried that such changes will be directed against them.

The Associated Press

DRIFTING OIL RIG — A rescue tug stands by the Esso oil rig Key Biscayne, adrift in heavy seas about 120 miles north of Perth, off Australia's west coast, after two tow lines broke. Despite high winds, three Australian Navy helicopters rescued 43 crew members Thursday, and nine men stayed aboard to reset the tow lines when the weather calmed.

Medicare Hospital Rates Start to Be Standardized

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced the first big step toward standard national rates for hospitals treating elderly and disabled patients under the Medicare program.

Officials disclosed on Wednesday the basic standard rates Medicare would pay for a hospital case in each of nine regions of the country, ranging from a high of $3,021 in urban areas of Illinois, Michigan and Ohio to a low of $2,142 in rural areas of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

In calculating the government's actual payment, the basic rate is multiplied by a factor designed to reflect the cost of different procedures. Coronary bypass surgery, for example, is given eight times the weight of a cataract operation.

The new system, which uses predetermined rates for all patients with the same illness or injury, is known as prospective payment. It takes effect when a hospital begins its next fiscal year, on or after Oct. 1. The system was designed to help the government control Medicare spending for hospital inpatient services, which rose from $3 billion in 1967 to $38.5 billion this year.

There is much uncertainty about the effects of the new payment system. U.S. officials said it would not have a sudden or dramatic effect on Medicare patients. Hospital officials said the system would give them new incentives to control costs because they could keep all the money they saved by holding their costs under the rates fixed by the government.

If the system does help restrain hospital costs, officials said, it would also slow the increase in out-of-pocket costs for Medicare patients admitted to the hospital. Medicare patients already must pay a deductible, now $304, for hospital care. This amount rises each year to reflect the increase in average daily hospital costs.

Some hospital officials have said they would specialize in more profitable services and might abandon less profitable procedures. Some economists say such a trend could make it more difficult for some patients to get certain types of medical care, but U.S. officials said Wednesday they expected no problems.

In a statement issued with the new rules, Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, said: "Prospective payment for hospitals is the most important improvement in the history of the Medicare program. It corrects a fundamental flaw in Medicare's current system, which almost by rote has paid hospitals their 'costs.' With prospective payment, for the first time, Medicare will reward the hospitals which improve performance. Efficiency will now bring dollar dividends to those institutions."

Medicare was created in 1965. It now provides health insurance for more than 26 million elderly and three million disabled Americans. The new payment system was required under the comprehensive bill that President Ronald Reagan signed last April to shore up the finances of the Social Security System.

Some hospitals now charge more than the rates being set by the government. However, under the new system, they are forbidden to charge Medicare beneficiaries any more than the amounts authorized under prior law: a deductible, now $304, for the first day in a hospital and an additional fee of at least $76 for each day after the patient's first two months in the hospital.

At a news conference, Dr. Robert J. Rubin, an assistant secretary of health and human services, and Carolyne K. Davis, head of the federal Health Care Financing Administration, said they would closely monitor the behavior of hospitals to make sure they did not arbitrarily cut short hospital stays.

Mrs. Davis said that the government would spot-check patient records to make sure that hospitals correctly classified cases and did not assign them to categories paying more than was justified.

In August 1982, Congress directed the Reagan administration to devise a proposal for prospective payment of hospitals under Medicare. Four months later Richard S. Schweiker, then secretary of health and human services, submitted an elaborate proposal to Congress. In April of this year, Congress adopted the proposal.

Spokesmen for the hospital industry had criticized the administration's original proposal as too rigid. Congress therefore allowed regional variation in Medicare rates for the first three years of the new system. But starting in October 1986, the Medicare rates are supposed to be standard across the country, with one rate for urban areas and another for rural areas.

Expert Calls PCBs in Transformers A 'Time Bomb' for Public Health

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An expert has called for preventive measures against fires in electrical transformers insulated with polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, and described the problem as a "public health time bomb."

Dr. Arnold Schecter, speaking at a meeting of the American Chemical Society Tuesday, presented the initial findings of medical tests performed on people who were exposed to toxic soot containing PCBs after a 1981 electrical fire at a state office building in Binghamton, New York.

Dr. Schecter, a professor of preventive medicine at the State University of New York who was part-time health commissioner of Broome County, New York, at the time of the fire, said that liver biopsies on 10 persons who entered the building to retrieve belongings, to fight the fire or to clean up for extended periods, showed that three individuals suffered liver damage that is only now beginning to heal. Examinations by three doctors indicated no other likely cause except exposure to the toxic soot.

The Environmental Protection Agency banned further use of PCBs in transformers in 1977, but that did not apply to existing equipment. Another speaker, Dr. Christopher Rappe, a Swedish professor of organic chemistry, estimated that there were 1.8 million capacitators and 100,000 transformers containing PCBs in the United States alone, all posing some risk of releasing their contents, particularly as they aged.

In Pakistan's Riot-Torn Province, Visitor Sees Effect of Martial Law

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

LARKANA, Pakistan — He was only a driver, taking a passenger to a nearby village from this birthplace of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister of Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto, who was hanged in 1979 after he was deposed by the present military government, is buried near the village, which is in the southern province of Sind. The widespread anti-government protests that have left at least 24 people dead, have been concentrated in the area.

The approach to the village, named No Dero, where a large demonstration was reportedly about to take place, was smooth; gray-shirted police in black berets made no attempt to stop the car at various checkpoints. But suddenly, in the middle of No Dero, a stocky man in civilian clothes burst out of a group of perhaps six uniformed police and charged the car, yelling angrily. The driver, startled, stopped.

"Where are you going?" the stocky man shouted. He later was identified as an officer in plainclothes. "Get out of here! Go back to Larkana!"

Without waiting for a reply, he hauled the driver from the car and beat him on the arms and shoulders with a long bamboo staff. A policeman hit the driver with a rifle butt. Bruised and bleeding, the driver stumbled back into the car and drove off.

"Now you've seen martial law with your own eyes," a young banker who opposes the government of General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq said later, when told of the incident.

The banker had set out from Larkana on his Honda motorcycle to see if he could join in the scheduled demonstration at No Dero. He had also been turned back.

He said the encounter at No Dero was only part of the story of what had been going on in Sind for the last six years.

What makes Sind residents angry, he said, is not just that the martial-law government has suspended civil rights and democratic institutions, or that it has crushed dissent and kept many of its enemies in jail for the last six years.

The government, he said, is dominated by army officers who come from the province of Punjab, the country's largest, richest and most powerful state, north of Sind. Sindhis believe, he said, that the Punjabi-dominated government discriminates against them. General Zia, most of the government's other leaders and most of the army's high command are from Punjab.

For example, the banker said, Punjabis get most of the jobs in factories in Karachi, the capital of Sind. In addition, he said, the government sends many Punjabis, but few Sindhis, abroad for education, and Punjabi officers who retire from the army are given farmland in Sind as a pension.

The banker charged that the government was "not taking any interest in the Sindhi peoples." He said this was the main reason the Sindhis had demonstrated against the Zia government this year.

General Zia promised from the outset to crush the protests, and the army and police have responded by arresting protesters by the thousands.

Many people agree the present agitation has little or no chance of bringing down the Zia government unless the Punjab joins in. So far, the protest movement there has been weak.

The banker said all top politicians in Punjab were in jail, so "how can anybody expect a large protest?"

The uprising continues to simmer although it seems to have passed a peak. In Larkana, at least once a day for the last few days members of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight proscribed political parties that started the present protests, have openly entered the main bazaar. They sometimes throw rocks at shops that have not already closed their doors. The police come, fire tear gas and make arrests, and the protest is over until next time.

■ **Karachi Crowd Dispersed**

Police fired tear gas and plastic bullets Thursday to disperse a crowd of about 100 people in central Karachi. They came to hear an elderly Baluchi leader, Mir Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo, call for an end to martial law and for new national elections. The Associated Press reported from Karachi.

Mr. Bizenjo, about 70, chairman of the Pakistan National Party, and Mohammed Hussain Azad of the Pakistan People's Party, were arrested as they tried to flee the tear gas. The exact number of people taken into custody was not immediately known. Police used minimum force to disperse the crowd.

The Ubiquitous Banfa Helps Chinese Cope With Nitpicking Regulations

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A newly arrived British diplomat went to the hospital for the physical examination needed to obtain a Chinese driver's license. All went well until the diplomat put on his glasses to complete the eye test.

The doctor pointed out that the diplomat's photo on his British driver's license showed no glasses. How could he be issued a Chinese license that didn't match his British one? Together they pondered the impasse. Then the doctor proposed, "You may drive in China, but you must never wear your glasses."

Such is the *banfa*, a key to navigating China's formidable bureaucracy. In Chinese, banfa means a way or means, usually out of a problem, but this definition trivializes it. A Chinese writer, asked for a better definition, ventured that "to have a banfa means to have resourcefulness."

Consider, for example, a banfa of national proportion. Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, has tried to get over-age officials to step down in favor of younger, better-educated ones. At first, Mr. Deng was not successful.

China sets no formal retirement age for its party and government functionaries. Those who retire give up not only their post but also perquisites, including a comfortable apartment, chauffered car and, not least, the *guanxi*, or pull, to finagle a higher education or good jobs for their children.

Under Mr. Deng's banfa, old officials who retire may now keep their salary and fringe benefits. They also become eligible for extra pensions and retain their right to read official documents and sit in on meetings.

Such concessions cost plenty, but Mr. Deng's banfa may be working. More than 470,000 veteran officials, one-sixth of those who held posts before the Communist takeover 34 years ago, have retired.

The banfa is an antidote to a system choked with petty, conflicting and secret regulations. One ministry alone reportedly issued 1,000 new laws last year. Ordinary Chinese must live with legalistic nitpicking. A translator in Beijing heard that his wife was coming on vacation from her job in Shanghai. Couples are not infrequently assigned to different parts of the country. But he could not rent a hotel room for their reunion because his residence permit listed him as living in a dormitory. His employer arranged a banfa that sent him on temporary assignment to Shanghai to see his wife.

To be sure, some banfas border on the inane. Some weeks ago, three fire engines were lined up outside the entrance to one of the residential areas set aside for foreigners living in Beijing. The government does not let Chinese into the compounds without permission, so the firemen, who had been called to fight a fire, had to wait until the armed sentry at the gate telephoned for clearance. By then, the fire had fortunately burned itself out.

One nervous European diplomat inquired later about how to get a fire engine into the foreigners-only compound in case of fire. A Chinese official explained that the banfa was quite simple. After reporting a fire in his apartment, the foreigner should walk out to the gate and invite the fire crew in as his guests.

In another case, an American teaching English at Beijing's Iron and Steel Institute applied to bring his fiancée to China to get married. The authorities at the institute were reluctant because he had been seen earlier in the company of a young Englishwoman and therefore might already be married. As a banfa, they had him sign a statement saying that if he had ever been married before, he would have gotten a divorce.

But some banfas can turn sinister. Another young American, working at the New China News Agency, visited Tibet with his wife last spring after getting the necessary travel permit from police in neighboring Xinjiang. Since few foreigners are allowed into Tibet, his superiors decided later that someone in the agency must have provided him with a letter to arrange his trip.

His denial of any such letter was ignored. For a week, the couple were refused an exit permit to leave China until they signed a statement acknowledging the existence of the fictitious letter.

When they reached the border, there was an added twist.

The security police boarded their train and confiscated a year's worth of undeveloped color film. As the American told it later, they explained that "normally foreign friends don't visit Tibet and we have to see what you photographed to make sure you didn't take any pictures of anything you shouldn't have."

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
BethSt	25187	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
PepsiCo	13117	34⅞	34	34⅛	
SuerOil	13048	37⅜	34⅝	34⅞	—3½
DiamS	12640	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
Chrysr	12418	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
FordM	7955	59⅛	57⅛	59	+2
CllCrp	7392	36	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
PhilMr	7115	63½	62½	62⅞	+ ½
GMot	6870	71⅞	70⅛	71⅞	+1⅛
Sears	6847	38⅛	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅜
GePac	6659	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ½
PanAm	6624	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
StauffCh	6501	31⅞	30⅛	31½	+1½
NSemi	6482	54⅝	52	52⅛	—2⅛
ATT	6356	65⅞	65⅛	65½	

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng
Indus	1215.96	1221.24	1197.36	1206.81	— 9.32
Trans	548.75	557.10	545.24	553.22	+ 4.74
Util	129.53	130.25	129.00	129.87	+ 0.34
Comp	479.29	483.01	473.93	478.58	— 0.71

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	94.97	94.20	94.83	— 0.06
Industrials	110.77	110.03	110.61	— 0.04
Transp.	91.60	90.21	91.00	+ 0.87
Utilities	47.37	47.27	47.29	— 0.05
Finance	95.49	94.71	95.23	— 0.60

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	811	1048
Declined	717	502
Unchanged	404	397
Total Issues	1932	1947
New Highs	43	49
New Lows	7	5
Volume up	32,843,260	
Volume down	35,583,910	

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m.	74,128,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	88,880,800
Prev Consolidated Close	93,456,600

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 31	159,833	325,074	569
Aug. 30	154,554	302,457	1,007
Aug. 29	156,324	309,476	1,011
Aug. 26	153,429	284,845	660
Aug. 25	160,385	295,948	928

*Included in the sales figures

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	269	355
Declined	310	244
Unchanged	228	198
Total Issues	807	797
New Highs	13	79
New Lows	6	7
Volume up	2,071,725	
Volume down	2,803,075	

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	187.13	183.82	185.42	— 0.16
Transp.	30.13	29.44	29.87	+ 0.18
Utilities	65.03	64.31	64.73	Unch.
Finance	18.83	18.45	18.61	— 0.17
Composite	165.72	162.81	164.23	— 0.17

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	294.55	+ 2.13	289.53	178.57
Industrials	335.70	+ 2.61	348.36	204.68
Finance	269.47	+ 0.55	268.19	167.35
Insurance	257.65	+ 1.72	252.83	187.36
Utilities	284.51	+ 7.98	284.13	196.81
Banks	192.69	+ 0.88	190.58	131.42
Transp.	269.45	+ 2.77	260.25	161.48

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	70.85	+ 0.02
Utilities	69.06	+ 0.01
Industrials	72.65	+ 0.03

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
WarnB s	4442	32½	31⅛	32	+ ⅜
ImpCh	3858	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
DynaP	2753	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
APres n	2631	19	18⅛	18⅝	
AMBid s	1508	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
ChmpH	1401	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
AmdhI s	1356	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
ElsInr	1057	11⅞	10⅞	11	
BrodNt	1053	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
DuPd s	960	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ½

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
230.72	229.93	230.26	+ 0.12

A

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
17¼	6¾	AAR	.44	3.8	21	40	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	29½	ACF	1.40	4.4	38	560	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
20	14	AMF	.50	3.2		236	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
38¼	13¾	AMR Cp			48	4865	32¼	31	32	+1
18⅝	14⅛	AMR pf	2.10	12.5		19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
39⅝	24⅞	AMR pf	2.12	6.0		625	35¼	34	35¼	+1⅛
14½	2½	APL				107	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ½
55	31⅛	ARA	2.05	4.2	12	264	49	48¼	49	+1
79⅞	37⅞	ASA	3.00a	4.3		223	70	69⅛	69½	+ ¼
33¼	9¾	AVX s	.32	1.2	64	169	25½	25⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	32⅛	AbtLab	1.00	2.1	18	946	48	47	47⅞	+ ⅜
30⅛	24	AccoW n	.50	2.0	19	38	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
27½	16¾	AcmeC	.40	1.4		40	24⅛	23⅞	24½	+ ½
14⅞	6⅝	AcmeE	.32b	2.7	294	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	5⅜	AdmDg	.04	.2	15	13	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	AdaEx	1.72e	10.0		72	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
19⅛	6⅝	AdmMl	.24	1.4	9	0	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ¼
28	12⅝	Advest s	.16	.6	9	151	25⅝	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
34⅞	19⅞	AMD s			67	2248	32	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅜
46⅛	32⅞	AetnLf	2.64	7.3	7	1345	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
65	52½	AetLf pf	3.91e	6.8		400	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
40½	12¾	Ahmns	.60	3.3	15	942	27	26¼	26⅝	— ½
7⅞	2⅜	Aileen				758	6½	5¼	6⅛	— ⅜
50⅞	26⅝	AirFrd	1.80	2.1	13	419	48½	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	11	AlrsPrt	.60	2.9	21	329	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
3⅛	2	AlMon n			19	65	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7½	6⅛	AlaP dpr	.87	12.7		30	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	60½	AlaP pf	9.40	13.1		1000z	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅞
31⅛	63	AlaP pf	7.44	12.9		100z	73	73	73	— 1
23¼	16	Alagsco	1.76	7.3	7	29	24¼	23	24¼	+1⅛
8⅛	6	AlskAir	.12	.4	17	493	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
24½	12⅝	Alberto	.54	2.4	11	37	22½	22⅛	22½	
33	17⅞	AlbStr s	.60	3.5	15	39	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	20½	Alcan	.80		23	2368	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
38	28¼	AlcaSid	1.13	3.8	14	275	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	AlexAls	1.00		17	212	21⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
17¼	8	Alexdr	.52	1.6	16	53	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
95	40⅛	AllgCp	1.08	1.5	13	171	68	67¼	67⅝	— ½
27¼	30⅝	AlloCp pf	2.86	11.2		21	25½	25½	25½	
36¼	17⅝	Allgint	1.60	4.3		30	23½	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
21¼	14⅝	AllsIn pf	1.70	12.9		10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
98	69⅝	Alpl pfC	11.25	13.1		18	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	AlpPw	2.40	9.0	7	406	26⅝	24½	24½	
33⅝	12⅝	AlleNG	.40b	2.1		50	19⅞	19½	19½	
53⅝	28⅝	AllsCo	2.40	4.5	8	3829	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
65½	49⅝	AldCp pf	6.74	10.7		92	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
114⅝	90⅝	AldCp pf	13.06	11.1		6	108½	108½	108½	— ½
110¼	97⅝	AldCp pf	7.16e	7.1		46	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
17½	5⅝	AlldPrd		1.3		62	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
56½	28	AlldStr	1.80	3.7	9	545	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
31½	15⅝	AlldTel	1.40	4.2	9	20	33	33⅛	22	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	AllieCh				140	17	16¼	17	+ ⅜
15¼	9⅝	AllsCh pf				10	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
30½	14½	AllsPr			6	22	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
47¼	25¼	Alcoa	1.20	2.8		5852	47	45⅛	46½	— ⅛
32⅝	19⅛	Amax	.20	.7		910	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
45	34⅛	Amax pf	3.00	6.9		5	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
29⅛	16	Amrcp	.16	.6		7	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
47¼	28½	Amrcp pf	2.60	6.2		7	42⅝	43	43	— 1⅛
24⅝	20¼	AmHes	1.10	3.3	14	1739	34	33⅛	33⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	AmAgr				104	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	10⅝	ABsCo				29	17	17	17	— ⅛
55⅝	43⅝	ABrand	3.60	7.1	8	487	50⅝	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
27½	24⅛	ABrd pf	2.75	10.7		12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
56⅛	43⅝	ABrd pf	2.67	5.3		5	50½	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	42⅝	ABcast	1.60	3.8		13	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	ABldMs	.74	3.8	13	16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
31⅛	13	ABusPd	.72	2.3	14	157	22	31⅛	31⅞	+1⅛
46½	29⅝	AmCon	3.90	7.1		284	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	21⅛	ACon pf	2.80	11.7		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+1⅝
27	21	ACon pf	2.50	9.7		5	24	24	24	+1⅛
110⅝	98⅛	ACon pf	13.75	12.9		30	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	5	ACntC s			17	318	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	29⅝	ACyan	1.75	3.1	20	1195	56⅝	44⅛	54½	— ½
32⅝	20	ADT s	1.00	3.2	14	58	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	
28	17	AEIPw	2.34	12.6	10	768	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
49½	22⅛	AExp s	1.20	3.3	12	5797	41	39⅝	40½	—2
24⅛	10⅝	AFamil	.40	2.7	12	54	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
34⅝	12⅝	AGrCo s	.40	1.0	7	1507	34⅝	32⅝	34	— ⅛
58⅝	49⅛	AGnl pfA	5.85e	9.2		704	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
67	50⅝	AGnl pfB	4.71e	8.1		206	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	
52⅝	32⅝	AGin Inf	3.25	6.5		1	47	47	47	—1
30⅝	17⅝	AGIBd	2.16	11.2		108	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
25½	22⅛	AGrCv	4.75e	16.0		6	29⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
24½	16⅛	AHerit	.94	4.0	10	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	11	AHolst				21	14⅝	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
52⅝	30½	AHome	2.40	5.3	13	1551	45½	45⅛	45⅝	
49	34⅝	AHose	1.40	3.2	17	2248	44	43⅝	44	— ⅛
37⅛	17½	AMfg s	.40	1.7	15	2129	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— 1⅛
11¼	3½	AmMel				1550	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
40⅝	28⅝	AmNrRs	3.16	8.2	6	122	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	4⅝	ASLFl s				195	5⅝	5	5⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	AShip	.00	6.3	17	78	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
38⅛	22⅛	AmSrd	1.60	4.9	18	215	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅝	AStertl	.44	2.1	13	395	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
35½	16⅝	AmStr s	.48	1.4	11	253	34⅛	32⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
33½	26⅝	ASt pf	5.31	12.8		5	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
70⅛	54⅛	ATT	5.40a	8.2	8	6356	65⅞	65⅝	65½	
73⅛	57⅞	ATT pf	4.00	5.8		32	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
38½	32½	ATT pf	3.64	9.9		13	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	34⅛	ATT pf	3.74	9.8		100	38	38	38	
30⅝	16⅝	AWalr	1.40	4.8	7	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
28½	21	AWat pf	1.43	3.8		300z	26	26	26	— ½
11⅛	8⅝	AWat pf	1.25	12.5		10z	10	10	10	
26⅝	19⅝	AHoti n	1.13e	4.6		115	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
36½	21⅝	Ameron	1.60	4.8	9	5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
66½	22⅝	AmesD	1.20	2.1	7	10	57	57	57	+ ½
24⅝	14⅛	AmetK s	.80	3.4	18	93	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
35⅛	19⅝	Amfac	1.44	3.5	163	33	26⅛	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	AmIns n	1.95d	9.3	8	26	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
106¼	52½	AMPfin	2.12	2.7	17	1197	77⅝	77	77	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	AmPip	.20	1.3	2	2	14⅝	14	14	
28⅝	7⅝	Amrea	3.31l	17.4	15	32	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
33⅝	16⅝	AmSth	1.76	5.0	7	19	21⅛	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	20½	Amstar	1.96	5.8	14	157x	22	22⅛	22	+1
6½	5⅝	AmsdV	.54	8.4		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30⅝	20⅝	Amsted	.80	2.6		121	21⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+1
23⅛	9⅝	Anacmp	.091		21	145	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	12½	Analog s			46	185	37⅝	36⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
21½	13⅝	Anchor	1.36	4.9	15	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	21⅝	AnClay	1.32	5.0	15	44	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
7⅝	1⅛	AndrGr	.18b	1.3	15	21	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
35	14⅝	Angelic s	.60	1.8	17	197	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
27½	5⅝	Anheus	1.76	2.7	13	918	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	48	Anheus pf	3.50	7.2		1	48⅝	48	48⅝	
29	12⅝	Anixtr	.34	1.0	30	466	25	24½	24½	— ½
18⅝	11	Anta	.56	3.2	15	10	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
18½	6⅛	Antmny	.44b	3.0	16	63	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Apache	.36	1.9	16	465	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
5	4⅝	ApchPr wt				69	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	18	ApchP un	2.00e	9.0		123	27⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
35½	28⅛	ApPw pf	4.18	12.9		12	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—3⅝
31⅛	27½	ApPw pf	3.80	13.8		16	29	29	29	— ⅛
36⅛	14	ApplMg	1.14t	3.8	19	18	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
26½	14⅝	ArchDn	.14b	.7	15	174	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
26½	21⅝	ArizPS	2.60	10.0	7	1816	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	26	ArlPr pf	3.58	12.5		31	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
103½	86	ArlPr pf	18.70	10.0		10z	187	187	187	
35	6⅝	ArkBst				97	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
29⅝	16⅛	Arkla	1.04	3.9	16	704	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	½	ArlnRi				281	1⅛	1	1⅛	
13½	9	ArmAuto			10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14½	Armco	.40	2.1		756	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	23	Armcp pf	2.10	7.6		7	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
44½	18⅝	ArmstR	.60	2.6	7	36	32⅝	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
33⅝	14⅝	ArmWlr	1.10	4.0	16	528	30	29⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
34	11⅝	ArvMer	.16		4	58	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅝	Artra	.22	1.1		34	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	13⅝	Arvin	1.12	4.2	17	135	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
44½	22⅝	Asarco	.60	1.8		219	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅜
38	34½	AshOil	1.60	5.3	19	1157	30⅝	30	30⅝	
41⅝	23½	AshOl pf	4.50	11.5		5	39	39	39	+ ½
43½	33⅛	AshOl pf	3.96	9.5		32	41½	40⅝	41½	+1⅛
71½	26⅛	AsdDG	2.20	3.8	13	599	62⅝	60⅝	62	+1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	AskCp pf	1.25	9.2		186	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
28	15½	AthlTm	1.60	7.5		14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23½	18⅝	AtCyEl	2.28	10.0	10	276	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
2	¼	AtlMdra	.08e	5.3		530	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	36⅝	AtlRch	2.40	4.9	8	317	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅛
39½	30⅛	AtlRc pf	3.75	10.0		150z	37½	37½	37½	+1
125½	88	AtlRc pf	2.00	3.5		0	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	—1
30	11½	AtlasCp	.60	1.9	6	114	26⅛	25	26⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	25½	Augat	.44	1.0	34	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
44½	23⅝	AutoDt	.56	1.6	19	1157	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
35½	20⅛	AvcoCp	1.20	4.0	9	526	30	29	30	+ ⅛
49½	27⅝	Avery	.90	1.9	15	71	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ ½
39	21⅝	Avnet s	.00	1.3	28	1464	40⅝	39⅝	40½	
34⅝	22⅝	Avon	2.00	7.1	11	3203	28⅝	28	28⅝	
35	17⅝	Axia	1.36	5.1	60	22	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
62½	25½	Avdin			17	151	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜

B

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
27⅝	16⅝	BMC n	.40	2.1	19	222	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
28⅝	16	Balmac	.40	1.6	11	34	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ½
27	16	BkrIntl	.92	3.9		639	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
27¼	17⅛	Baldor	.32	1.2	22	26	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	
30⅝	5½	BaldwU	.221			809	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	BalHse	.10	1.6	10	35	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	19⅝	BallyMf	.20	.9	16	2529	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
26⅝	6	BallyPk				27	300	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+1⅛
31⅛	24⅝	BalHGE	3.00	9.9	8	440	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
43	31⅝	BalGas	4.50	11.1		100z	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
47½	18⅛	BanCal	1.28	2.6	13	94	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	BncCrn n	.36e	2.9		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅛	6⅝	BanTex	.38	5.3	13	127	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	32⅝	Bandag	1.00	1.8	16	102	56	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Bangor	.80	4.1		28	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
47½	23	BkBos	2.12	5.4	5	211	40½	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
66⅝	39⅝	BkNY	3.40	5.5	5	1	62	62	62⅝	+1⅛
31⅝	21⅝	BkAtlFn	1.52	5.2	7	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
28⅛	16⅛	BnkAm	1.32	6.9	7	1185	22⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	BkAm pf	2.88	15.5		101	19½	19½	19½	— ½
27⅝	16⅛	BkBrS s	1.20	5.2	8	22	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
49½	30⅛	BankTr	2.25	5.2	6	763	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	Banner				30	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
46⅝	25	Bard s	.40	.9	21	148	42½	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	BarcGr	.40	3.0	9	37	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+1
38⅛	23½	Barnes	1.20	3.3	9	327	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
61⅛	28	Barnt pf	2.37	6.2		17	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	15⅝	BarrWr	.48	1.6	23	171	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+1⅛
14½	4⅝	BasRes	.10b	.8	36	730	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
59	33⅝	Bausch	1.56	2.7	28	52	58⅝	57	57½	— ½
62⅝	39⅝	BaxTr	.56	1.8	20	902	59	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	BayFin				24	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	
34⅝	19½	BayStG	2.40	11.8	34	2	21	21	21	— ⅜
41	26½	Bearing	1.60	3.8	28	6	33⅝	33½	33½	
28⅝	20⅝	BeatFd	1.40	5.7	9	280b	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
53½	20⅝	Beatpd	3.38	5.4		2	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
53½	29½	BeatPd	1.15	2.8	20	350	41	40⅝	40⅝	+ ½
11⅛	4½	Baker				653	11⅝	11	11	— ½
18⅝	5⅝	BekInh	.40	2.1	16	28	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
28⅝	10⅛	BellInt	.50	2.0	11	351	25½	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
510	485	BellInt pf	42.50	2.7		500	450	450	450	—40
23⅛	14⅛	BelCdg	2.08			649	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
39⅝	15⅝	BellInd	.32	1.1	28	22	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
41½	29⅝	Bemis	1.60	4.2	13	38	39⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
52	42	Bndy pf	4.04	4.9		1	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ½
30⅝	19⅝	BenCp	2.00

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

WEEKEND

September 2, 1983

Brown Is Beautiful

by Courtland Milloy

WASHINGTON — As the unofficial office summer-tan judge (my expertise is derived from being born tan), I am frequently asked by those returning from vacations to rate their skin tone.

"Look, I'm darker than you!" some say excitedly.

"Uh, could you hold out your arm," others say. "I just want to check something."

Sure thing, pal. I just wish I had some "Honorary Negro" buttons to pass out. I enjoy this summer sideline; never thought I'd see the day when browner was better. But tanning is in, folks. Dare I ask why?

During these last weeks of summer, sunbathers quit beaches with complexions spanning the skin-tone spectrum, including black, burnt pink and fire-engine red. Laid out, bellies up, they are engaged in a modern form of sun worship where self is sacrificed instead of virgins.

There are countless sunning systems and there are lotions, potions, oils, creams and screens for quick tans and slow fades. Never mind that thousands die from skin cancer each year while countless others suffer heat strokes and dehydration. The risks are well known, but apparently worth taking in pursuit of that perfect tan.

So why?

"I want to be a sort of olive brown," says one woman as she fries her face off. "I have a white jump suit that I can't wait to wear." Judging from her overexposure, she may have to wait until next summer. In a park, a man has taken his shirt off and stretched out on a bench. Sunburned and drenched with sweat, he puts his shirt back on and struts back to his office. "My girl thinks my 'tan line' is sexy," he says.

For some reason, people associate a glowing tan with good health. A smooth caramel color, if acquired, supposedly suggests that one has been energized by nature's most powerful force.

Actually, working for a tan is a relatively new phenomenon. Historically, a dark skin has always had social significance: Older cultures regarded tanning and weathering of the skin by sunlight as a stigmata of the lower classes; tans identified a person as laboring in fields. The pale translucent complexion was most desired.

Then came the industrial revolution, moving the lower classes indoors.

"Increased leisure has altered attitudes toward outside activity," says Dr. William Becker, a professor of dermatology at the University of Illinois. "Many segments of . . . society endow a deep tan, especially out of season, with an aura of virility, leisure and wealth."

Then again, there are other interpretations of what may be going on. In his 1961 book, "Black Like Me," John Howard Griffin, a white man who took drugs to turn black temporarily, said of his experiences, "I am constantly approached by whites in the U.S. and Africa who want the experience of being black."

Says Dr. Thomas Williams, chief of dermatology at Howard University in Washington: "You have whites who want a tan because they say it makes them look good and you have blacks using skin lighteners and hair curlers because they say that makes them look good. f see this as diabolically funny."

The implications could be far-reaching, suggesting a change — if not a decline — in the significance of skin color. It would be nice to think that all this is leading toward a more equal view of all colors, all year 'round.

Meanwhile, my vacation-ending colleagues are still coming by for skin spot checks. f remind them what the old folk in my neighborhood used to say about the matter: "The blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice." ■

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No Vacation for the Unwary

by Joseph Fitchett

WASHINGTON — To ease the pain of returning from summer vacation, listen to some holiday horror stories gathered by a British journalist: Beware, for example, of Italian breakdown artists just outside Paris. Their specialty is to station themselves in a car with Italian plates on the roads bringing German, British, Dutch and Belgian tourists north from the sun. Flagging down cars with foreign plates, the con men explain that they don't have enough money for car repairs. So, they say, they are prepared to sell the designer leatherwear they have in their car for exhibit in Paris — $100 for an $800 jacket, for example.

Even if a tourist feels no compassion for the "stranded" driver, he may well be tempted at the thought that the Italian is selling off his samples cheap. Those unwary enough to make a deal — and Paris police say there are enough suckers to make a living for a score of these con men — wind up with imitation leather goods that can be bought cheaply in Paris chain stores, where the con men get their supplies.

Another kind of Italian breakdown artist operates in filling stations on Italy's superhighways. When a foreign motorist stops for gas, the criminal gets close enough to puncture a tire with a nail, causing a slow leak. When the motorist eventually pulls over with a flat and begins to replace the tire, a team that has followed on a motorbike can swoop alongside, remove a handbag from the car and roar off with impunity, knowing the motorist cannot follow. The same sort of technique is also used at airports on tourists who have just rented cars and not yet driven off.

Credit cards are another major target of con men. The real worry for tourists is not the card thief: as soon as a lost card is reported, the owner's liability stops. Nor need tourists fear the merchant who rewrites the voucher, altering or adding figures to increase the bill — no worry, that is, if the tourist kept his receipt.

A subtler fraud involves running a customer's credit card through the franking machine several times to get several vouchers, which can be used to write up and collect payment for nonexistent sales. Another version is practiced by waiters and salesmen who take the name and number on a customer's card and use the information to order merchandise by telephone from mail-order houses, theater-ticket agencies and other over-the-phone billing agencies, including even airlines.

Stories like these are part of the catalog of vacationers' woes in a new book by a British journalist, Bryan Moynahan, who says he believes tourism is too big a business to be left to travel agents and who offers advice on how to cope with the travel industry.

In "Fool's Paradise: A Tricks-of-the-Trade Guide to the Great Tourist Rip-Off," published in England by Pan Books (£1.75), Moynahan — the European correspondent for the Sunday Times of London — explains some of the economic facts of life in the travel business.

Already an industry grossing more than $100 billion a year, travel and tourism will be second only to the arms business as a money-spinner by the end of this century, he says. Because of the giant volume of business, even a few cents gained off each traveler amounts to big profits.

Travelers' checks are a good example of Moynahan's findings. Nearly $20 billion worth of them were issued last year; if the average charge was one percent, travelers paid $200 million for this method of protecting their money.

With a slight extra effort, according to Moynahan, a traveler could insure his money with any large insurance company for less than one percent "and he would probably find more places willing to accept his cash, and at a better exchange rate than travelers' checks."

For banks, of course, the big profit on travelers' checks is not the fee but the chance to use a traveler's cash from the time a check is purchased until it is redeemed. During this time, the cash can be invested by the bank, usually at the high interest rates charged for short-time financing.

Illustration by Fernando Krahn.

The money held by a bank in this way is known as "the float," and Moynahan reports that the American Express float, for example, averaged $2.3 billion in 1979. On average, Americans cash their checks within 30 days, but Europeans hold checks longer (the British average 45 days), and Arabs tend to take more than two months.

Perhaps the easiest way for a traveler to save money is to watch out for stiff mark-ups on telephone calls from hotels. These surcharges, even on direct-dial calls where no operator is involved, amount to a 160 percent mark-up in one international chain's hotels in West Germany, Moynahan reports, adding that London hotels average the same extra charge. Geneva has a 100 percent mark-up, while Paris hotels charge 25 percent. (Even a collect call can involve a surcharge.)

These surcharges have become so high that Bell Telephone has waged an international advertising campaign, urging Americans to make a brief call home — where surcharges are illegal — to ask the other party to call them back. A Teleplan has been introduced by American Telephone and Telegraph to reduce European surcharges: hotels that agree to reduce their rates get free publicity about having a ceiling on their surcharges. But, Moynahan writes, one hotel chain "joined with an undertaking not to surcharge more than 100 percent."

Analyzed as money machines rather than pleasure palaces, hotels take on a different appearance.

"The average tourist spends a quarter of his or her time shopping, and you don't want people to spend money anywhere else than in the hotel," according to a hotel designer, Philip Brown, as quoted by Moynahan. "That is why modern hotels have . . . brought the shopping street into the hotel."

The designer must also try to keep guests nearby in the hotel beach — known in the trade as "tanning yard." Owners prefer guests who don't swim too much. "People who swim don't drink nearly as much as people who only sunbathe," Brown explains. So many hotel pools are designed to be attractive to look at while offering few straight, deep stretches inviting a long swim, Moynahan says.

Recorded background music also is chosen for commercial reasons. Snappy music encourages the quick turnover sought in a hotel coffee shop while slower, more classical music is preferable in an expensive hotel restaurant because it encourages people to linger — and spend.

While alerting tourists to some of these tricks of the trade, Moynahan also lists some traveler's rights. In most countries, for example:

- You cannot be refused a room just because you have no baggage. Only the lack of proper identification is legal grounds for not admitting a guest.
- If food or wine is bad, you are entitled to reject the meal and refuse to pay for it. But you must pay for what you have eaten. If you eat half a course before sending it back, you owe half its price. If you refuse to pay anything, the restaurant can demand your name and address in order to sue you. But it has no right to detain you once you give your name and address.
- The words 'Not Responsible for Hats and Coats' have no legal weight. If a waiter or cloakroom attendant takes your coat, the restaurant is liable for its damage or theft — though not for anything left in the pockets. (The restaurant is also liable if a waiter spills anything on a customer.)
- Airlines whose international flights are delayed more than four hours are responsible for compensation — a night in a hotel, for example. But they are not liable for such "unforeseen damage" as the traveler's missing a vital business meeting.
- Finally, if the hotel where a travel agent sent you turns out to be a nightmare, photograph it as evidence. If you can prove discrepancies between the reality and the agent's brochure, the agent is liable — and a tough traveler can sue for money back and for loss of enjoyment. ■

Perilous Tales From the Vienna Woods

VIENNA — Potential death lurks in one of Austria's most idyllic spots, the Vienna Woods — virus-bearing ticks, which authorities predict may infect 200 persons this year.

In fact, the government says most of Austria, including the border region with Italy, is infested by the ticks, and so are large areas of Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Despite a widely publicized immunization campaign during the last 3 years, Austria recorded more than 600 cases of meningitis — 5 of them fatal — caused by tick bites in 1982.

"The ticks carry a virus that causes meningitis, for which there is no cure and no effective treatment," says Dr. Hans Hofmann of Vienna's Virological Institute.

"Symptoms of the disease include high fever, inflammation of the brain membranes, vomiting, sleeping sickness, muscular weakness and paralysis," he explains.

Adds an official of the immunization campaign: "The illness is more frequent in the early summer and the fall, when the weather is just at the right temperature for the ticks and when thousands of people tend to go walking or mushroom-picking in the woods." ■

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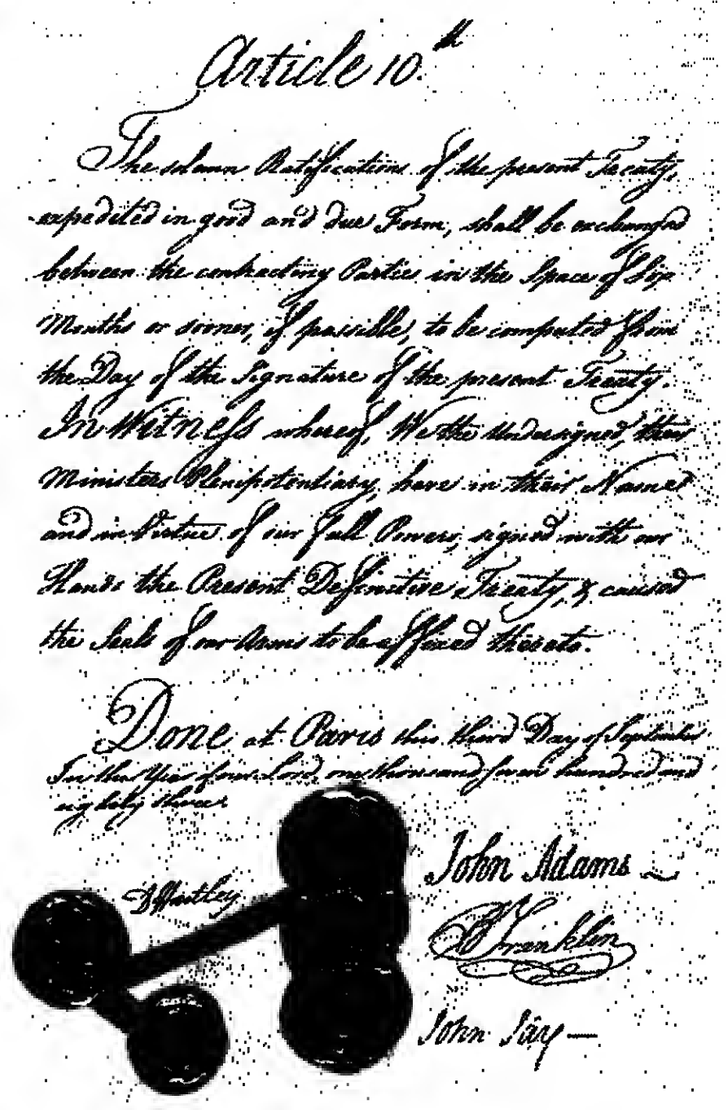
That Unforgettable Day Americans Never Remember

MARY BLUME

PARIS — Americans have got it wrong for years. "July 4 is not Independence Day — Sept. 3 is," says Dr. Joan R. Challinor, who teaches early American history at American University in Washington. "Declaring independence is not achieving independence. Seven years passed between the time we declared it and the time we got it."

Dr. Challinor has a point. The American Revolution did not officially end until the Treaty of Paris, signed by David Hartley for Great Britain and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay for the United States, stated that "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the United States . . . to be free sovereign and Independent States."



Article 10th

The ratification of the present Treaty, expedited in good and due Form, shall be exchanged between the contracting Parties in the Space of Six Months or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the Day of the Signature of the present Treaty.

In Witness whereof, We the undersigned their Ministers Plenipotentiary, have in their Name and in Virtue of our Full Powers, signed with our Hands the Present Definitive Treaty, & caused the Seals of our Arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris this third Day of September in the Year one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

B Franklin — John Adams — John Jay — D Hartley

The treaty of Paris was signed on Sept. 3, 1783, in the Hotel de York, at what is now 56 Rue Jacob on the Left Bank. Immediately after the signing, the participants dashed out to Versailles to witness another treaty, the Treaty of Versailles, which ended the wars that had been waged between Britain and France, Spain and the Netherlands. The American Revolution, as the historian Jonathan R. Dull, writes, was only part of a greater conflict:

"By the spring of 1782, the war begun in Massachusetts had spread to the shores of Europe, Africa and Central America and engaged the military and naval forces of much of Europe. It should be described as four wars fought against Great Britain: by the United States to secure her independence, by France to improve her position in the European balance of power, by Spain to recover possessions seized from her in other wars, and by the Netherlands asserting her trade rights."

The momentous and almost totally forgotten signing of these treaties is being celebrated this year and, most particularly, this weekend in the United States and in Paris. On Friday, French events that the public may participate in include a 10 A.M. mass at Notre Dame and at 9 P.M. a historical pageant in the park of the Château de Versailles, which will feature such scenes as Washington crossing the Delaware (a Louis XIV *bassin* will stand in for the raging river) and which will end with the kind of monumental fireworks display at which the French excel.

"The most important event is the fireworks, because fireworks turn gunpowder into something beautiful, and it seems to me that's an appropriate way to celebrate a peace treaty," Dr. Challinor says. She is founder and chairman of the National Committee for the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris. The French have formed a Comité d'Honneur Pour la Célébration du Bicentenaire des Traités de Versailles et de Paris.

The actual anniversary of the signing, on Saturday, will be celebrated principally in a march up the Champs-Elysées, beginning at 10 A.M., by visiting Americans dressed in Revolutionary uniforms. These volunteer regiments, sticklers for accuracy, roll their own cartridges, and the U.S. Embassy had a hard time procuring the proper gunpowder for their muskets.

In Britain, the signing of the Treaty of Paris will be celebrated later in the year, notably by a Thanksgiving Day service at St. Paul's and by the donation of a new pair of gates to replace those at Grosvenor Square that were melted down in World War II.

In the United States, festivities range from a covered-wagon trek in Pennsylvania to flights by a Treaty of Paris balloon and many exhibitions, including one at the Smithsonian that will display a love letter Benjamin Franklin wrote to a Frenchwoman in the form of a treaty. Britain has even sent its copy of the Treaty of Paris for display through Oct. 30 at the Museum of the City of New York. In January 1984 the final ratification of the treaty by the Continental Congress will be commemorated at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1783 the capital of the United States.

Commemorative stamps, scarves and enamel boxes are also on offer, the Smithsonian is making a film for American television about the treaty negotiations, called "The Work of Peace," and by the time the festivities end, more than 600 institutions across the United States will have displayed material designed to familiarize Americans, finally, with the treaties. Most Americans, says Dr. Challinor, assume that the war for independence ended with the victory at Yorktown.

"Battles are dramatic, peace negotiations are long," she says. "They are arduous, they are complicated. It is easier to celebrate a battle than a peace."

Sept. 3 has been declared a day of celebration by President Ronald Reagan, the last part of a bicentennial triptych that began with celebrations of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and of the battle of Yorktown in 1781. France entered the fight on the side of the rebels in 1778 and if the French have never been shy about reminding Americans of their contributioo — "The United States was born at Versailles," says a pamphlet by the Versailles Chamber of Commerce — no one contests the importance of their aid.

"We fired French cannon, we slept under French blankets, we wore French uniforms. Without the French, the war would not have been what it was," Dr. Challinor says. Debts accrued during the American Revolution were one of the causes of the fall of the French monarchy.

The French foreign minister, the Count de Vergennes, was a patient and shrewd helper during the long and often maladroit peace negotiations, which were complicated by the fact that the American negotiators did not much like each other. John Adams especially disliked the older Ben Franklin, already a star of French society, and claimed that "the life of Dr. Franklin was a Scene of continual dissipation."

Adams became the second president of the United States, John Jay the nation's first chief justice. But it is doubtful that anything they did later in their lives surpassed the importance of the Treaty of Paris, which officially recognized the former colony and vastly expanded its territory.

The treaty gave the new nation power and it gave it hope. Looking at the map of the new United States, John Jay said, "If we are not a happy people now, it will be our own fault." ■

Flora, Fauna and Filmmakers

by Nancy Mills

LONDON — When Cindy Buxton and Annie Price arrived on the island of South Georgia in the South Atlantic in October 1981, all they had on their minds were king penguins — the 3-foot-high variety identifiable by the swatch of red under the chin.

Buxton and Price did not know they would get caught in the middle of a war between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands. South Georgia, population 40,000 penguins, is 800 miles beyood the Falklands, bot because it is a British island, it became a war objective of some value.

Argentina tried but failed to capture the two English filmmakers. "The Argentines sent a message saying they were coming to get us," Buxton recalls, "so we kept looking over our shoulders. We heard a lot of firing, bot we were so isolated they could only have reached us by air or by sea. It turned out their two helicopters were shot down, and one of their ships was destroyed."

At the time, though, the two women had good reason to be afraid. However, stranded as they were, they coolly continued to mingle with the penguins. The Antarctic winter was approaching and food was running short as the conflict raged over the horizon. Finally, eight months after they arrived on the barren island and one month longer than they planned to stay, Buxton and Price were taken out by Royal Navy helicopter.

Brushing aside their "war" experiences, they returned to England to put together "Stranded on South Georgia." The program was shown in Britain as well as in countries as far apart as Finland, Japan and Yugoslavia. It is the wildlife program that they intended to make, with a rumble of war in the background.

Buxton and Price specialize in photographing strange beasts in faraway places. They travel to isolated environments, set up camp for an average of six months and film what they see, working under contract to the British company Survival Anglia Television. Survival Anglia uses about a dozen teams around the world and Buxton-Price is the only all-woman team.

"Sometimes being a woman can be a slight disadvantage," Buxton acknowledges, "but every year it gets easier and easier because you can show your latest film. It was a bit of a struggle at the beginning, but you just go on until you get what you want."

Buxton, in her early 30s, is quite persistent. When the British Antarctic Survey Commission told her South Georgia was not a place for women, she would not take no for an answer. "The Americans have a number of women scientists working in their Antarctic bases," she says, "but the British have only men on their teams. It took me nine months to persuade them." At the time, she and Price were already filming in the Falklands.

"They had the old-fashioned idea that the conditions were too harsh and severe for us," she says. "f think they finally said yes because they got fed up with me telephoning them all the time. But once they'd agreed, they gave us lots of help and advice on such subjects as when to cross glaciers and how to read clouds. The weather can change so rapidly."

South Georgia is one of the most isolated, unwelcoming places on earth. With an average temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit, or 0 degrees centigrade, with 30-mile-an-hour (48-kilometer) winds, it is a perfect environment for penguins and elephant seals.

During their stay, Buxton and Price lived in an eight-foot-square hut two miles from a huge king penguin colony. "Conditionwise, it was probably the hardest shoot I've ever done," Buxton says. She spent her first eight filmmaking years in the heat of Africa. "But the wildlife was tame and approachable, so that part was easy."

Price took all the still pictures, while Buxton shot the documentary footage. They shared the daily chores, including the melting of snow for drinking water. "Neither of us had worked in conditions like this before," Buxton says. "There was a team of scientists stationed just 15 miles from us, but we couldn't reach them by land." The women were totally alone, except for 40,000 penguins, hundreds of elephant seals and some albatross.

Buxton and Price have worked together three years. Before that, Buxton shot documentaries on her own. "Being alone didn't bother me, but sometimes now I wonder how I coped." She finally decided she needed an assistant when she began making plans in 1979 to film in the bleak Falklands. She called Price, a school friend she had not seen for 10 years, who became interested in photography while working for an advertising agency in London.

"I do get a lot of people approaching me, but most of them I'd never consider," says Buxton. "I didn't want to take someone who would get fed up after four weeks, once the novelty wore off, and be dying to get home. I went to Annie because I knew her, because she was a photographer and because I thought she might enjoy going to the places I liked. I explained the conditions and told her that in no way could she change her mind and go home. I told her the worst."

The pair are now filming green turtles, sea birds and native wildlife on Ascension Island, a volcanic island in the South Atlantic with a population of about 1,000 — and, with its tropical temperatures, quite a change from South Georgia.

Of her filmmaking philosophy, Buxton says, "I choose my own subjects. I'll visit the location if I can. Then I'll write out the basic story line of the film or films. Hopefully, there will be more than one. Then I work out a budget and schedule and take it to Survival Anglia. If they like my proposal, they'll finance it."

Buxton has worked for Anglia for almost 12 years, initially as an independent filmmaker, but for the last eight years under contract. The company has never turned down any of her proposals, and already she has a go-ahead for a project in southwestern Spain starting in September 1984.

"In that part of Spain," she says, "there are these massive, great sand dunes, 100 feet tall, that move at a rate of 20 feet a year. They smother the pine forests and then gradually move on. The forests have 50 or 60 years to recover until the next sand dune comes along.

"I think there's a really good story there." ■

TRAVEL

Making a Beeline Through Bern

by Alan Levy

BERN — Straightforwardly Swiss, this capital city reveals itself to the tourist in a straight line, 1.42 kilometers (nearly a mile) long, leading from the railroad station to the Bear Pits that recall how Bern got its name. Along the arcaded medieval street, which changes its name three times, there are patrician houses and artisans' workshops, statuary and surprises, including the home of Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

The attractions begin on arrival in the train station on the main rail line between Zurich and Geneva. Inside the station, bear far right from the concourse until you almost collide with a giant fiberglass head of St. Christopher. Here, in a corner of the station, are preserved some of the medieval foundations of old Bern, which was established in 1191 by Duke Berchtold V von Zähringen.

The search for a name was simple. Legend has it that the duke ordered a hunt and decreed that his fortification would take its name from the first animal killed — in legend, a bear (in German, *Bär*; plural, *Bären*). The city's coat of arms, showing a bear, first appeared in 1224.

Take the left escalator up to Spitalgasse, which is the first of four names for the street you will stroll. Mostly closed to private cars, it is, artistically, anything but pedestrian. The display windows of Loeb's department store are bound to stop you in your tracks: a moon of cabbage, for example, shining over a mountain of sauerkraut and, down at the bottom, a tiny mouse nibbling at the kraut.

Bern's trolley tracks divide around several of the 11 historic stone fountains whose colorfully painted pillars and vividly sculpted, often allegorical, statues — all erected around 1550 — give the Old City its enchantment. The first on this route is a jolly bagpiper and the last a glistening blue Lady Justice, sword and scales in hand, with pope, emperor, sultan and mayor at her feet. In between, are a fierce musketeer, a carnival ogre, Samson without Delilah, and, inevitably, a Bern Bear with Duke Berchtold V's coat of arms.

The first Gothic landmark is the Prison Tower, which served as the city's west gate from 1250 to 1350 and can be distinguished from the more famous Clock Tower by its one-handed clock. Its interior is now a small vertical information, seminar and museum area, with changing exhibitions that are often of interest. If not, the visitor can still climb to the top and examine the clockwork.

Between Prison Tower and Clock Tower, the street, now called Marktgasse, leads back through time to the original city gate, which lasted only until 1250, when Bern expanded westward. The 10-foot-thick (3-meter) stone inner core of the Clock Tower, dating to the late 12th century, is the oldest construction in the city. The tower's interior and eastern wall, however, were made of wood, and, like most of Bern, were destroyed by fire in 1405.

The city was then rebuilt in sandstone, including the fourth wall of the tower. From 1405 to 1530, its bell was struck by hand, but, in 1527, Kaspar Brunner "experimented" with mechanizing the clock. His three-year experiment has kept nearly perfect time ever since, never varying by more than 60 seconds a day even during the time when the best clocks were expected to be several minutes off. Its three disks and several faces also display the 24 hours of the day, the day of the week, the date and month, signs of the zodiac, positions of the sun and other planets and phases of the moon.

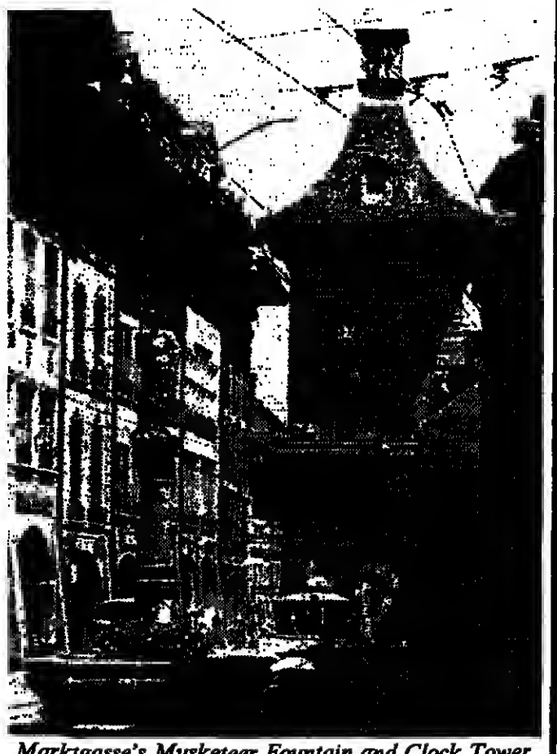
If that were all, this Astronomical Clock would be a mere monument to Swiss watchmaking. What makes it a major tourist attraction is the entertaining figure play, or puppet show, that Kaspar Brunner built and automated to accompany the striking of each hour.

Three minutes before the hour, a cock crows and flaps its wings. Then a jester rings three bells as a fife-and-drum corps of bears parades. When the cock crows again, the quarter-hour bell strikes, and a bearded Father Time flips his hourglass. Then a bigger-than-life knight in golden armor (made of linden wood) strikes the full hour on the large bell, Father Time counts the hours by moving his lips and scepter, while a lion turns its head with each strike of the bell. The show ends with the rooster's third crow.

The clock recently underwent a yearlong renovation. The trouble was not with the timepiece, but with the tower, since sandstone is almost as vulnerable to pollution as wood is to fire. That is why Bern has to work hard to retain its status as one of the best-preserved medieval cities in Europe. Most of the houses on the street — resplendent in their harmony and rich decorative detail — were built in the 16th and 17th centuries and restored, not for the first time, within the last decade.

Beyond the Clock Tower, the street calls itself Kramgasse (Shopping Street) and, since Bern is one of the antiques capitals of Europe, window-shopping is a bargain. At Kramgasse 49, you have to climb above a restaurant and a hairdresser's to reach the home of $E=mc^2$: the apartment that was Albert Einstein's first address in Bern, from 1902 to 1905. In those three years, he married and fathered his first son as well as the Special Theory of Relativity, the Quantum Thesis, his theoretical explanatioo of Brownian motion and his Law of Equivalence on Mass and Energy. He often looked back on "those happy years in Bern," where he lived until 1909.

The Einstein Haus, which was opened to the public in 1980, offers an eye-opening ramble through three rooms of the bric-à-brac of genius: Einstein's advertisement offering science tutoring before he found a job in the Patent Office; old report cards showing him to be a whiz in math and physics but an indifferent student of biology and German (he failed the entrance exam for the Swiss Institute of Technology in Zurich), and pictures of him as a dashing young man with a dark mustache. (Hours are 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesdays through Saturdays and admission is free.)



Marktgasse's Musketeer Fountain and Clock Tower.

"When did you ever see a young Einstein?" one of the two English-speaking guides, Bruno Jotzeler, asks rhetorically. "You always see the aging genius at the glorious end of his career. Yet it was this young man here who was the real genius."

There is further food for thought down below: in the Restaurant zum unteren Juker (The Enlisted Man's Mess). Like many inns in Bern, it features another regional discovery: meringue, which takes its name from the village of Meiringen in the Bernese Oberland.

Looking left at the next intersection, the visitor can see the red-roofed Town Hall, built in 1406, one of Switzerland's most impressive Gothic secular buildings. As Kramgasse becomes Gerechtigkeitsgasse, near the Justice fountain that gives the street its newest name, is No. 62, a place to drop in — literally. One of many trapdoors leading to cellar boutiques, antique shops and theaters that do not connect at all to the buildings above them, this one descends to a 1635 wine tavern called the Klötzlikeller. Now owned by the city, it maintains a tradition of fine Swiss wines and snacks and another tradition, bequeathed by its founders: since the Klötzli sisters were spinsters, their cellar must be managed by unmarried women. A recent licensee had to leave because she married.

The street ends at the Nydegg Bridge and, crossing it, you can see that the old city is a peninsula in the Aare River. The bridge leads to the Bear Pits, open 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. from Easter through September (8:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. the rest of the year) with no admission charge.

There are two pits — one for the adult bears, who loll and eat; the other a playground for the frisky cubs who scale ladders and fight over rubber tires. The bear population ranges from 12 to 18. When cubs are born around Christmas, the mother sits on them for a good three months to keep them warm through the winter; they are blind for about 30 days and, at the age of eight or nine weeks, they start to walk.

From the Bear Pits, the nearby Untertorbrücke — for six centuries until 1850 the only bridge into Bern over the Aare — leads back into the city, and the specialty shops on the Postgasse. Bern has 5 miles of shopping arcades and in the city and its immediate surroundings, 165 miles of marked walking paths. Ten minutes above the Bear Pits are the municipal rose gardens, formerly a graveyard. Reached by public transportation and then a cable car is the Gurten, Bern's "car-free, carefree mountain" 820 feet above the city. It offers a hotel, restaurant, children's fairyland and, above all, a panoramic view of the Alps.

To do Bern justice on foot, however, leave the Bear Pits and, heading left, visit the cathedral and the Swiss Parliament. The gardens of both afford breathtaking views of the Aare below. The cathedral, a late Gothic masterpiece dating to 1421, is notable for its stained-glass windows and choir stalls as well as a weather-beaten "Last Judgment" over the main portal.

Parliament's prime tourist attraction is a 105-yard cable car ride on the Marzilibahn, the shortest public railroad in Europe. It runs from the Parliament terrace to the Aare below, the entire route being through a garden. Local jokers like to tell tourists that the huge multidomed Parliament is the head office of this tiny railroad. ■

SEPTEMBER DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 10-Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800."
●Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERTS—Sept. 17 and 18: Kirov Orchestra, Yuri Temirkanov conductor (Tchaikovsky, Liszt).
Sept. 26: The Juilliard Orchestra, Jorge Mester conductor, Nadja Sonnenberg violio (Schomano, Tchaikovsky, Brahms).
RECITALS — Sept. 20: Claudio Richerme piano (Beethoven, Chopin, Villa-Lobos, Bartók).
Sept. 29: Meira Farkas piano.
●Prater Stadion.
POP — Sept. 21: Simon & Garfunkel.
●Stadthalle (tel: 95490).
ROCK — Sept. 25: Kiss.
●Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
MUSICAL — Sept. 19-30: "Cats."
●Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).
OPERA — Sept. 3, 9, 19, 29: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).
Sept. 16, 20, 25: "The Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti) Franz Bauer-Theussl conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Den Brandt Park (tel: 232.01.03).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "17th Biennial of Sculpture."
●Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
OPERA—Sept. 4: "Oberon" (Weber) Uwe Mund conductor.
Sept. 17, 20, 23, 15, 30: "Aida" (Verdi) Nicholas Cleobury conductor.
BRUSSELS, Musée de l'Air (tel: 513.90.90).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 18: "Two Centuries of Aeronautical History."
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERTS — Sept. 8: Tokyo String Quartet (Haydn, Ravel, Schubert).
Sept. 15: German Youth Philharmonic Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor, Rias Chamber Choir, Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Webern, Mozart, Debussy).
Sept. 16: Liège Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Pierre Bartholomée conductor, Malcolm Frager piano (Villa-Lobos, Bartók, Stravinsky, Varèse).
Sept. 22: Belgium National Orchestra, Meodi Rodan cooductor, Shura Cherkassky piano (Hindemith, Rachmaninoff, Ravel).
Sept. 23: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor, Friedrich Gulda piano (Mozart).
Sept. 30: Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (Handel).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America," collection from the Stuttgart Linden Museum.
RECITALS — Sept. 27: Anthony Rolfe-Johnson tenor.
Sept. 28: Peter Zazofsky violin.

DENMARK

ARHUS, Festival (tel: 6/12.16.00).
CONCERTS — Sept. 4: Royal Danish Brass.
DANCE — Sept. 8 and 9: The José Limón Dance Company.
Sept. 9: New Danish Dance Theater.
Sept. 10: Festival of Traditional Folk Dance.
JAZZ — Sept. 5 and 8: Open Air Jazz Concerts.
MUSICALS — Sept. 3-10: "My Fair Lady."
Sept. 3-10: "Rocky Horror Show."
OPERA — Sept. 5-10, 12-15: "Die Walküre" (Wagner) Aarhus Symphoony Orchestra, Francesco Cristofoli conductor.
COPENHAGEN, International Jazz Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67).
Sept. 11: Don Mclean.
Sept. 15: Archie Shepp, Lester Bowie.
●Odd Felow Palacet (tel: 14.12.22).
Sept. 6: Krystian Zimermann piano.
●Radio House (tel: 11.14.15).
Radio Symphony Orchestra — Sept. 6: Frank Shipway conductor, Peder Elavek violin (Lewkowitch, Nielsen, Sibelius).
Sept. 16: Michel Corboz conductor (Mendelssohn).
●*Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.01).*
BALLET — July 6-18: New York City Ballet.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Theatre — Sept. 7-13: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare) Royal Shakespeare Company.
●British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 11: "The Japanese Print Since 1900: Old Dreams and New Visions."
●Chelsea Antiques Fair (Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, SW3).
Sept. 13-24: Antiques and carpets.
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
English National Opera — Sept. 7, 10, 13, 16: "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Noel Davies conductor.
Sept. 15, 22, 24, 30: "Ariadne on Naxos" (R. Stranss) Walter Weller conductor.
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
Sept. 17-Nov. 13: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: Selections from the George Costakis Collection."
●Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03).
Sept. 4: Viennese Evening with the Wren Orchestra of Loudon.
Sept. 22 and 23: Everly Brothers.
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Opera — Sept. 13, 17, 21, 27, 30: "Lulu" (Berg) Colin Davis conductor.
Sept. 19, 20, 22, 23, 24: "The Nightingale" (Stravinsky), "L'Enfant et les sortilèges" (Ravel) David Atherton conductor.
●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 379.60.61).
Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — Sept. 13-15: "Night Moves," "The Invitation," "St. Anthony Variations."
Sept. 16-19: "La Fille mal gardée" (Hérold).
Sept. 20-22: "The Winter Play," "Choros," "Checkmate."
Sept. 23-24: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Stolze/Scarlatti).
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 14-Oct. 23: "New Art at the Tate Gallery."
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 11: "Nineteenth Century Pressed Glass."
To Sept. 11: "Fairings: The Florence Dagg Collection."
To Oct. 2: "Joseph Beuys: Drawings 1904-80."
To Nov. 6: "Artists of the Tudor Court: The Portrait Miniature Rediscovered, 1520-1620."
●Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41)
CONCERT — Sept. 4: Nash Ensemble (Messiaen).
RECITAL — Sept. 24: Cécile Ousset piano (Mozart, Liszt, Ravel, Saint-Saëns).

FRANCE

BLERANCOURT, Musée Blérancourt (tel: 16.23/39.60.16).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 3: "The Birth of a Nation: The 1783 Peace Treaty."
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 12: "Bonjour Monsieur Manet."
To Sept. 26: "Polish Art from the Lodz Museum."
●Mecanorma Graphic Center (49 Rue des Mathurins, Paris 8).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 15-Oct. 6: Devis Grebu graphics.
●*Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de* Paris (tel: 723.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 19: "Herbert List: 1902-1975," photography.
●Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13).
EXHIBITION — From Sept. 10: "Gustave Doré, Engravings."
●New Morning (tel: 523.56.39).
JAZZ — Sept. 3 and 4: Taj Mahal.
●Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96).
Orchestra de Paris — Sept. 29 and 30: Daniel Barenboim conductor, Martha Argerich piano (Wagner, Liszt).
●Théâtre Mosical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
BALLET — Sept. 20-Oct. 2: New York City Ballet.
CONCERTS — Sept. 14: Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Mozart, Berg, Brahms).
Sept. 16: Jean-Pierre Rampal and His Friends (Boismortier, Mozart, Kuhlau, Telemann).
RECITAL — Sept. 26: Nicolai Gedda tenor, Nadia Gedda-Nova piano (Glinka, Mussorgsky, Rimski-Korsakov, Rachmaninoff).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Festival Week (tel: 26340).
CONCERTS — Sept. 3: Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms, Berg, Tchaikovsky).
Sept. 5: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Gabriella Benaschkowa soprano (Bartók, Schoenberg, Mussorgsky, Ravel).
Sept. 6: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Martha Argerich piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky).
Sept. 8 and 10: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Dennis Russell Davies conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).
Sept. 16: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Debussy, Wagner).
Sept. 22: Munich Philharmonic Orchestra, Sergiu Celibidache conductor (Brahms, Bartók).
Sept. 23 and 24: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Barbara Hendricks soprano (Beethoven).
Sept. 27: Jean Sibelius Quartet (Mozart).
●Deotsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
BALLET — Sept. 8: "Giselle."
Sept. 27: "Swan Lake."
Sept. 30: "La Sylphide" (Lovenskjold).
OPERA — Sept. 3, 5, 11: "Fausts Verdammnis" (Berlioz).
Sept. 6 and 9: "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor" (Nicolai).
Sept. 17: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Sept. 21 and 28: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13400).
Grosser Saal — Sept. 10: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner) Welsh National Opera Choir and Orchestra, Richard Armstrong conductor.
Sept. 11: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Strauss, Wagner).
Mozart Saal — Sept. 7: Kyung-Wha Chung violin, Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Schubert, Webern, Debussy, Brahms).
●Café Theater (tel: 63.64.64).
To Sept. 30: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee) English speaking theater.
●Jahrhunderthalle (tel: 305.66.22).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 11-Oct. 23: Oskar Kokoschka.
ROCK — Sept. 14: Christopher Cross.
●Oper Frankfurt (tel: 2562.529).
BALLET — Sept. 5: "Giselle" (Adam) David Pieter de Villiers conductor, Peter Wright choreography.
OPERA — Sept. 11: "La Traviata" (Verdi) Judith Somogi conductor.
Sept. 24: "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Judith Somogi conductor.

GREECE

ATHENS, Herod Atticus Odeon (tel: 322.31.11).
Sept. 3 and 4: "King Lear" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 5: Greek Radio and Television Orchestra.
Sept. 11 and 12: The Hague Orchestra.
Sept. 19-27: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner), "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Berlin Deutsche Staatsoper.
Sept. 28: Athens State Orchestra.
●Epidauros Theater (tel: 322.31.11).
Sept. 3 and 4: "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus).
Sept. 10 and 11: "Phoenician Women" (Euripides).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).
Concert Hall — Sept. 26-Oct. 1: "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" (Webber/Rice).
●Tsuen Wao Towo Hall (tel: 337.99.06).
Hong Kong Ballet — Sept. 20: "Variations for Four," "Laurencia."

ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel: 69.82.27).
To October: "On the Traders' Route: Chinese Influences on Islamic Pottery."
To October: "Contemporary Art, Mario Merz."
Sept. 13-Dec. 31: "Moritz Oppenheim (1800-1882): The First Jewish Painter."

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 887.92.11).
Scala Philharmonic Orchestra — Sept. 13-15: Erich Leinsdorf conductor (Brahms, Dvorak).
Sept. 21-23: Gennady Rozhdestvensky conductor, Victoria Postnikova piano (Prokofiev).
Sept. 28-30: Riccardo Chailly conductor, Lynn Harrell cello (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).
STRESA, International Festival (tel: 0323/31095).
Sept. 5: Brandis Quartet (Mozart, Webern, Schubert).
Sept. 6: Uto Ughi violin, Nikita Magaloff piano (Brahms, Beethoveo, Franck).
Sept. 7: Nikita Magaloff piano (Scarlatti, Brahms, Stravinsky, Chopin).
Sept. 10: Heidrun Holtmann piano (Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin).
Sept. 11: Alexander Markov violin, Oxana Yablonskaya (Tartini, Beethoven, Paganini).
Sept. 14: Trio di Trieste (Brahms).
Sept. 16: Fernando Germani organ (Reger).
Sept. 17: Philippe Bianconi piano (Haydn, Chopin, Fauré, Debussy).
Sept. 18: I Solisti Aquilani, Vittorio Antonellini conductor, Maurice André trumpet (Vivaldi, Telemann, Bellini).
Sept. 19: Milan Scala Philharmonic Orchestra, Gennady Rozhdestvensky conductor, Victoria Postnikova piano (Prokofiev, Stravinsky).
TORIN, Settembre Musica (tel: 011/513315).
Sept. 6: Julian Bream Consort, Julian Bream conductor (Byrd, Phillips, Holborne, Morley).
Sept. 12: The Great Eight Orchestra (Jazz).
Sept. 21: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Mozart, Berlioz).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel: 213.31.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: Oriental Porcelains.
●Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
EXHIBITIONS — Sept. 3-Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Munakata."
"Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province."
●Kanagawa Keomin Hall (tel: 453.50.80).
BALLET — Sept. 10: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) Bolshoi Ballet.
●Kan-i Hoken Hall (tel: 242.11.55).
Sept. 25, 27, 29: Marcel Marceau pantomime.
●Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel: 573.51.90).
ROCK — Sept. 9 and 10: Little River Band.
●Nakano Sun Plaza (463.79.76).
JAZZ — Sept. 30: Tommy Dorsey Orchestra.
●National Museum of Modern Art, Crafts Gallery (tel: 211.77.81).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Thirty Years of Modern Japanese Traditional Crafts."
●National Theater of Japan (tel: 572.63.41).
Gorky Academic Bolshoi Drama Theater of Leningrad — Sept. 16, 17, 21: "The Story of a Horse" (Tolstoy).
Sept. 18 and 19: "The Inspector" (Gogol).
Sept. 23 and 24: "Uncle Vanya" (Chekhov).
Sept. 20 and 25: "Philistines" (Gorky).
●Okura Shuko-kan Museum (tel: 583.07.81).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "India Ink Paintings."
●Tokyo National Museum (tel: 822.11.11).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 11: "The Ancient Korean Arts: Quintessence of 1,000 Years of Silla," 222 relics from the Silla Dynasty.
"The Sunken Treasures Off the Silla Coast."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71).
Sept. 10: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marbà conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Rossini, Mozart, Ravel).
Sept. 12: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kersjes conductor, Jan Wijn piano (Wagner, Ravel, Berlioz).
Sept. 21: Wyneke Jordans, Leo van Doeselaar piano.
Sept. 25: Ronald Brautigam piano (Beethoven, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff).
●Netherlands Theater Institote (tel: 23.51.04).
To October: History of Dutch Opera, 1772-1960.
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 19: "Dutch Watercolors of the 19th Century."
ROTTERDAM, Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 36.05.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 18: Claes Oldenburg's Screw Bridge project of sculpture, models, designs and drawings.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, International Festival (tel: 225.5756).
CONCERTS — Sept. 4: Scottish National Orchestra, Alexander Gibson conductor.
Sept. 5: Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor, Katia and Marielle Labèque piano (Zemlinsky, Dusek, Dvorak).
Sept. 8: Scottish National Orchestra, Jesus Lopez-Cobos conductor (Wagner, Bruckner).
Sept. 9: Chamber Orchestra of Europe, Alexander Schneider conductor (Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven).
St. Louis Opera Theater — Sept. 6 and 9: "The Postman Always Rings Twice" C. William Harwood conductor.
Sept. 8 and 10: "Fennimore and Gerda" (Delius) Christopher Keene conductor.
●National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "Robert Scott Lander's Master Class: McTaggart, Orchardson, Pettie and their Edinburgh contemporaries."

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, International Festival (tel: 093/35.55.44).
Sept. 9: Julian Bream Consort (Byrd, Morley, Dowland)).
Sept. 13: Academy of St. Martin Chamber Ensemble (Gabrielli, Spohr, Bennet, Mendelssohn).
Sept. 23: Philharmonia Hungarica, Uri Segal conductor, Raphael Oleg violin (Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Brahms).
LUCERNE, International Festival (tel: 041/23.52.72).
Sept. 3: Michele Campanella piano (Wagner, Liszt).
Sept. 4: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor and piano (Mozart, Wagner, Scriabin).
Pinchas Zukerman violin and viola, Marc Neikrug piano (Brahms).
Sept. 6: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Mozart, R. Strauss).
Sept. 10: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Murray Perahia piano (Beethoven, Bruckner).
MONTREUX, Music Festival (tel: 021/63.54.50).
Sept. 5: Yehudi Menuhin violin (Brahms, Debussy, Franck).
Sept. 8: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Maria Ewing soprano (Mozart, Mahler).
Sept. 28: Chicago Chamber Sinfonia, Robert Frisbie conductor, Marielle Nordmann harp (Haydn, Beethoven).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt (tel: 860.68.98).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School."
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Mondrian: New York Studio Compositions."
WASHINGTON D.C., National Museum of American Art (tel: 357.22.47).
To Oct. 10: "Scandinavian Modern: 1880-1980."
●National Portrait Gallery (tel: 357.27.00).
To Nov. 7: "Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney: Artist and Patron."
●Warner Theatre (tel: 62610.00).
Sept. 6-11: "I Do! I Do!" with Lucie Arnaz and Laurence Luckinbill.
Sept. 13-18: "Sophisticated Ladies" (Duke Ellington).

WEEKEND

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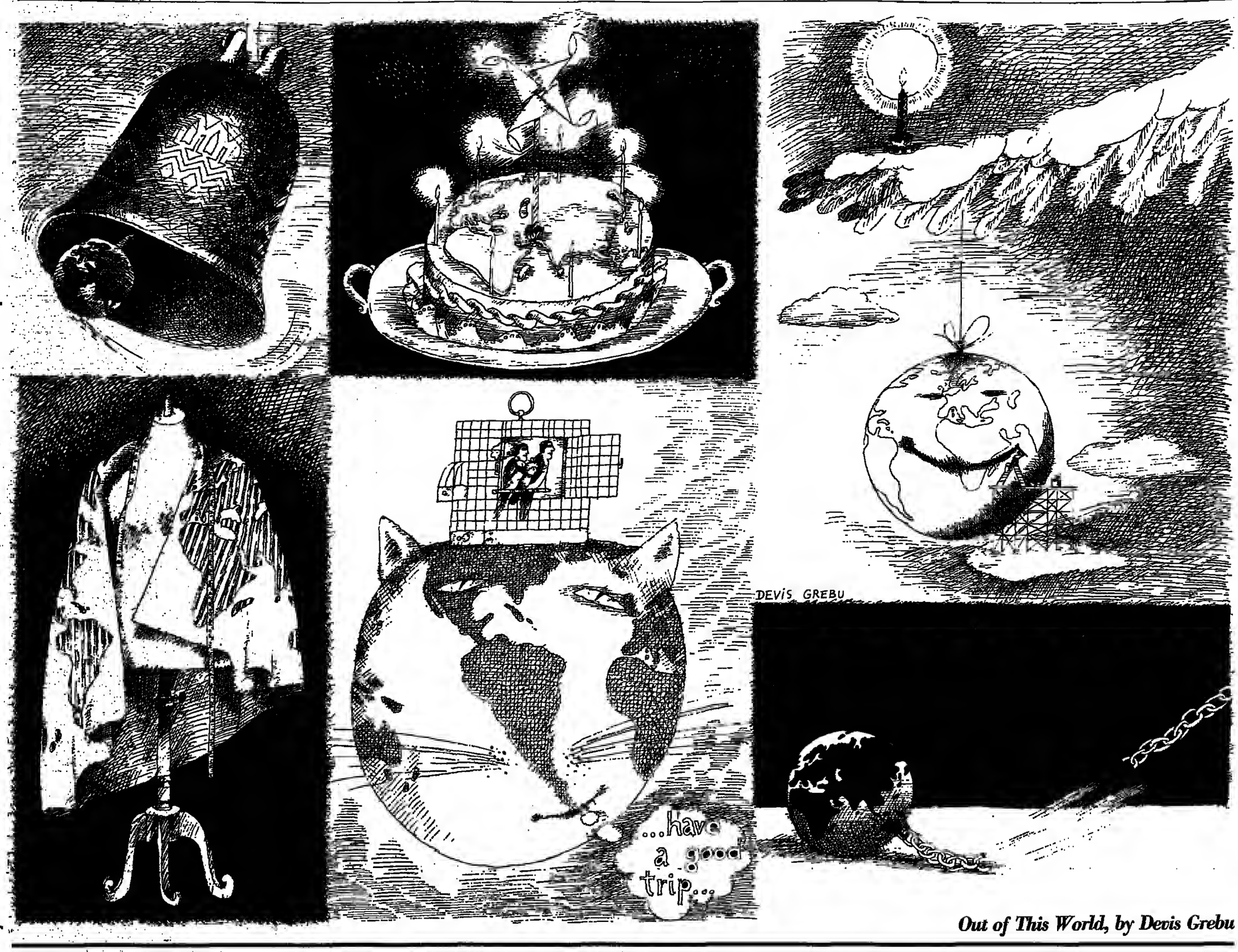
TRAVEL



Out of This World, by Devis Grebu

Water, Water Everywhere

by Edward Schumacher

PUERTO IGUAZU, Argentina — The water comes tumbling over the precipices — an awesome and powerful spectacle, higher and wider than Africa's Victoria Falls. They are the Iguaçu Falls, roaring in the semitropical jungle on the border of Argentina and Brazil, on the Iguaçu River.

They are a virtual orchestra of falls — 275 separate ones lined up and stacked across a curving riverfront a mile and a half (2.4 kilometers) long. About 500,000 gallons (1.9 million liters) of water crash over them each second. The roar is so deafening it can be heard five miles away.

There are a handful of other waterfalls in the world that are higher or have more water, but what makes Iguaçu so magnificent is the incomparable arrangement of the ensemble. In some of the drops, the brown water hops down in majestic stages, swirling around what seem to be precarious islands of palm trees and hanging ferns. In others the water leaps off the lip of the edge to fall free up to 230 feet (70 meters) and pound on basalt rocks. Hanging over the spectacle is a perpetual mist crossed by rainbows.

The power and beauty are enhanced by the fact that a visitor can practically walk into the falls to see them and experience them from many angles. On the Argentine side, the National Park Service has constructed a series of catwalks along the river and up to the edges of many of the falls.

We struck out one morning on the lower route on the Argentine side, crossing a catwalk at the base of Two Sisters Fall, a charming set of twin falls. Until that point we had only seen the mist and heard the roar. But as we circled, passing below and around other falls, the path broke through the trees for the first, breathless vista of a string of more than a dozen major falls. From then on, we were hooked.

The lower route takes about an hour of straight walking. Branches of the walkway went so close to some of the falls that we were drenched by their spray. But it is the mile-and-a-half upper route that is a hike into the full magnificence. Island paths and the sturdy catwalk — made mostly of concrete planks on a metal frame — cross the river above the falls, where the river is peaceful, just coming out of a hairpin curve with a sweep more than two miles wide. A few steps down, any of the many branches off the main route, however, lead to the edge of such huge falls as San Martin and Bossetti.

Their effect up close is hypnotic. The muddy water seems to gather speed, surging forth, and then suddenly dropping into space. Enveloped by the sound and staring into the powerful water, the viewer feels beckoned to jump. He has to force himself to look away.

At the end of the catwalk is the greatest spectacle: the Devil's Throat. It is a huge horseshoe in which the water comes crashing in from three sides. A rainbow stretches overhead. The viewing platform is almost thrust into the Throat.

The foliage along the walk was lush. Red bromeliads — called "carnations of the air" in Spanish — hung from the trees. In September, the first month of spring in the Southern Hemisphere, trees are also festooned with small yellow, orange and white orchids. At about the same time, the many *apacho* trees blossom in a glory of pink or yellow, and the *ceibó*, the Argentine national tree, flowers in red.

The flowers make the spring months of September and October especially delightful, but any time between March and October is a good time to go. High temperatures run in the 70s, while between November and February the mercury hits 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees centigrade) and rain is common.

Most of the falls are on the Argentine side, so the best panorama is seen from the Brazilian side. A twisting path overlooking the river and the falls leads to an elevator that carries visitors to a plateau overlooking Devil's Throat.

The most thrilling way to see the Throat is said to be in a canoe paddled by Guarani Indians from the Argentine side to points around the edge on top.

A more practical recommendation, however, is to fly over the falls. One way is to take an air taxi between the Argentine and Brazilian sides. The only other way across is by ferry; there is no nearby bridge. The planes usually fly over the falls for a one-way fare equivalent to $12. More fulfilling is to join a tour that flies over the falls, circling it several times, for $15 a person in groups of at least four. Passengers can see where, 12 miles below the falls, the Iguaçu meets the Upper Paraná River, which is where Argentina, Paragnay and Brazil come together.

Most fulfilling of all is to rent a two-engine plane for the equivalent of about $115 for up to five persons. We flew over the falls and then up the Upper Paraná to Itaipu Dam. Several times larger than the Aswan High Dam in Egypt, Itaipu was completed in November 1982, a joint venture of Brazil and Paraguay. It produces more electricity than any dam in the world. The lake created by it is 550 square miles (1,400 square kilometers), and it forced the relocation of cemeteries, animals, rare plants and 42,000 people. The whole trip takes 40 minutes.

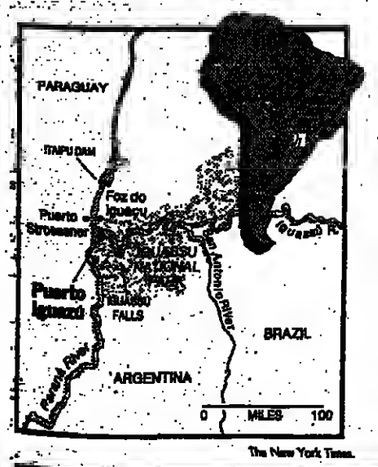
Both the falls and the dam are products of the peculiar geography of the area. The land is flat, so the rivers run slowly. The Iguaçu and the Upper Paraná are not wide rivers, except for the Iguaçu's turn above the falls. The width of the canyon below the falls, for example, is only about 300 feet. The two rivers, however, are extraordinarily deep, giving them a great volume of water to drive the turbines.

According to geological studies, the falls were created millions of years ago, apparently by a volcanic eruption. The Indians named it Iguaçu, which means "great water" in Guarani.

There are many good hotels, either in Puerto Iguazú, a town of about 10,000 people five miles from the falls, or across the river in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, a city of 40,000 people.

The best place to stay, however, is at the falls themselves. On the Brazilian side is the Hotel das Cataratas (the equivalent of $92 for two), a pink colonial-style building long on charm but short on comfort. The Hotel Internacional on the Argentine side is superior. It is modern and well appointed and its upper floors have a view of the falls (rooms for two vary from $54 with jungle view during the week to $118 with a falls view on Argentine holidays.)

Aerolineas Argentina has daily flights from Buenos Aires to Puerto Iguazú, and Varig Brazilian Airlines also flies daily — to the Brazilian side of the falls — from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. ■



The New York Times

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Into the Timeless Blue Yonder

by Donal Henahan

DUXFORD, England — I don't know what I expected to find when I returned after a 38-year absence to visit the British air base where I was stationed as a U.S. fighter pilot in World War II. A rustic scene, perhaps, with a farmer in the distance cutting hay or tending his lowing herd. Or maybe a suburban shopping center: Duxford is about 8 miles (about 13 kilometers) sooth of Cambridge, which by now might have suffered from academic sprawl and given birth to a Cambridgedale mall.

I must have been reluctant to know the truth, since on previous trips to England I had made no attempt to inquire after or visit the place. At any rate, I was not prepared to find that Duxford, once an 8th Air Force fighter base where P-51 Mustangs were stabled, had been turned into — steady, now — a museum. They could have spared me that.

Still, it was comforting as well as a bit disconcerting to discover that many of my old friends and heroes were among the exhibits, their faces looking out at me from glass cases. Since 1976, Duxford has been an arm of Britain's Imperial War Museum and the site of periodic air shows and exhibitions. In fact, I was told by David Lee, deputy keeper of the airfield, that the retired fighter base is now the largest museum of air weaponry in Europe.

On the warm afternoon of my visit, busloads of schoolchildren swarmed over the place, laughing irreverently in what I in my nostalgic reverie regarded as holy places. Why, right here, I thought, would have stood the very bar where we gathered nightly to sing drunken choruses of profane songs, many of them inherited from the Royal Air Force pilots who had turned the base over to the Americans in 1943.

In the last two years, some 700,000 people have visited the airfield, which is open from mid-March through the first week in October. I, naturally, found every inch of the place enthralling. But even for the idle tourist Duxford Airfield would be worth a side trip, as guidebooks say.

Along with more disinterested visitors I wandered from hangar to hangar looking at the more than 80 carefully restored and maintained aircraft, many of them in flyable condition. There were, of course, Spitfires, Hurricanes, Mustangs and Thunderbolts from World War II, a Junkers J-52 transport, a B-29A bomber and a couple of B-17Gs, as well as a midget submarine, various old tanks and other vehicles.

I was fascinated to see for the first time an actual Messerschmitt ME-163, the German rocket ship that arrived on the scene, along with the ME-262 jet, in the war's final months. They became our group's most-elusive and most-coveted targets. I often heard other pilots yelling over the radio as they chased one or the other of these speedy wraiths. Now I have confronted the chimerical ME-163 in persoo and even touched its sleek, ugly nose.

From World War I, when Duxford first became an operational base, one could examine a Spad and a replica of the Red Baron's own Fokker triplane. Representing the jet age were such relatively sleek items as an American F-100D, a British Gloster Meteor F-8 and even, for some reason, a decidedly unwarlike Concorde. The droop-nose Concorde, a preproduction model, flew into Duxford in August 1977 and probably is there to stay. Shortly after its arrival, construction of the M-11 highway from London to Cambridge reduced the length of Duxford's 6,000-foot runway by about 1,500 feet, which might have cramped the supersonic craft's style. A public appeal is under way for money to build a "superhangar" to house the Concorde and other outsize craft. There is plenty of space for it: One of the three old timbered hangars from my time was blown up in 1968 to add verisimilitude to the filming of "The Battle of Britain," which was shot at Duxford.

By the end of the war in 1945, so many 8th Air Force fighter and bomber fields were sprinkled over the flatland of East Anglia that the area was likened to an American aircraft carrier moored in England. Some names even now will resonate in the memories of the World War II generation: Steeple Morden, Saffron Walden, Bury St. Edmunds, Boxted, Fowlmere, Royston, Peterborough. And, of course, Duxford. Formerly an operational fighter base of the Royal Air Force, it was turned over in June 1943 to the U.S. Air Force and became headquarters of the 78th Fighter Group, one of many such units whose mission was to protect the B-17s and B-24s engaged in daylight bombing of Germany.

Although the museum had turned Duxford into a somewhat different place from the wartime base I knew, the physical plant remained recognizable. The squadron ready room and the little hall where we were briefed before missions and debriefed afterward were still there. So were the mess hall and lounge, although they oo longer served their ancient purposes.

After a short search, I even tracked down the brick house across the road where I was quartered. It had been transformed into a private home in a smart little subdivision, tidily landscaped and graced with window boxes. Nevertheless, I was happy to see that some things are eternal: Now, as then, there are three pubs in the minuscule town of Duxford, just down the road from the airfield.

Somehow I found it distressing that since my Duxford days a concrete runway had been installed. That struck me as inexcusable tinkering with history: In my day there was a narrow, perforated steel mat that could be used on rainy days, but most of us took off on the grass, six or eight abreast, in order to get as many planes airborne as quickly as possible.

I learned from Lee that painstaking efforts are made to preserve the history of Duxford Airfield. With his help I even found my own minor contribution documented in a memorial volume titled "Duxford Diary." It was a photo taken with my P-51's gun cameras during a strafing run on a German airfield. For a giddy moment I felt like a dinosaur that had been whisked back in time and allowed to see its own bones on display.

All around the museum base, schoolchildren roamed, observing the exhibits with the amused detachment that the young adopt when forced to go on educational field trips.

One exhibit is a scrupulously restored P-51D named "Big Beautiful Doll," with its checkerboard nose (the identifying mark of the 78th) and victory score of swastikas painted on its fuselage. Big Beautiful Doll was the Mustang flown by Colonel John Landers, the ace who commanded the 78th in the last months of the war. In another building that housed a pictorial exhibit, I found photos of men I idolized, Duxford legends such as Squadron Leader Doug Bader, the legless hero of the Battle of Britain, Captain Quince Brown, Colonel Armand Peterson...

In Hangar D, a solitary workman was rebuilding a Mustang that had found its way to Duxford after serving in Sweden and Israel. The craftsman, one of many expert restorers who work there, mostly without pay, handled each P-51 part with as much care and love as an archaeologist would the wing bone of a pterodactyl. I felt a slight chill in my own bones, though it was warm enough.

Back in the museum's souvenir building, children who might never know any more about war than they could learn in a museum busily stocked up on Duxford books, Duxford caps and Duxford key chains. They had spent a couple of hours trying to think themselves back into a dim, strange past. So had I, probably with more success. I bought two Duxford T-shirts and some postcards and drove back to London in the slow lane. ■

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Despite the Loss of Cable Cars, San Francisco Tourism Is Back on the Rails

SAN FRANCISCO — Larry Nissim punches the clock at 9:30 A.M., ready for the day's work. Ten times before dusk, he will make the 55-minute round trip hauling passengers between Union Square and Fisherman's Wharf in the bright-red double-decker tour bus he drives for the Gray Line.

The 70-passenger bus that he guides along hilly streets is among a wide assortment of "cable car alternatives" — including antique trolleys and borrowed buses — pressed into service this summer during the temporary shutdown of San Francisco's cable car-system. The vehicles are being used in an effort to keep the city's $1.2-billion tourist business thriving during its peak months until the system reopens next June after a 20-month restoration project.

Nissim, a school administrator, is in his 17th summer of driving tourists around the city. He sees no decline in activity — cable cars or not. "I can't see any difference at all," he says as he maneuvers the bus past the crowds on Pier 39. "If anything, it's picked up from last year."

Official assessments support his impression, indicating "a very good summer" at Fisherman's Wharf and other tourist-oriented businesses that have relied on cable car-trade in the past. The San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau also credits a resurgent U.S. economy, among other factors, for the increased activity.

Occupancy rates in first-class hotels, which plunged to about 70 percent last year, are also on the rise, according to a study.

Still, the shutdown is widely felt. Residents complain of the inconvenience of excavations and detours forced by the $58.2-million restoration project. And tourists voice disappointment at the absence of the cars that attracted nearly 13 million riders a year. ■

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		Q								
51¾	38	QuakO	2.00	4.4	17	173	41	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅝
20½	11⅛	QuakSQ	.00	4.7	10	289	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Quanex				115	8¼	8½	8½	— ½
26¾	21¼	QkRell n				42	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ½
		R								
26⅛	0	RBInd	.16	.7	217	12	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	19¾	RCA	.90	3.1	17	2248	29⅝	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
71¼	46½	RCA pf	4.00	6.0		4	66⅛	66½	66½	
30	19½	RCA pf	2.12	8.0		339	26¾	26	26⅛	+ ½
31⅞	24½	RCA pf	3.65	11.7		214	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ½
18¼	7⅝	RLC	.20	1.3	53	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	7	RTE	.60	3.3	17	357	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24½	13⅞	RalsPur	.84	3.7	19	1320	22⅝	22¼	22½	
11⅝	4¼	Ramad				648	10⅝	10	10¼	— ¼
28⅝	18⅝	Ramec	1.80	6.6	17	34	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
21⅝	11⅝	Ranco	.84	4.4	22	8	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	RanerO			16	483	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ½
93	46½	Ravcm	.44	.6	24	226	78½	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
14⅝	6⅝	Raymk				7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27	10⅝	Raymdl	.501		12	107	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
57½	38⅝	Raytbn	1.40	2.9	13	1188	48	47½	47½	+ ⅛
10½	11	ReadBr	.80	4.8	9	245	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
22	19⅛	RdBat pf	2.12	8.3		15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26	24	RdBat pf	.63e	2.5		3	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
16⅝	4¼	ReenEq			36	59	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
27½	15	Redmn	.30	1.7	15	203	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
9½	3⅝	Reece				70	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1½	Regal				25	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	— ½
38⅝	11⅝	ReichC	.48	1.5	36	79	33	31⅝	32½	
10½	3⅝	ReeAir				1029	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ½
4¼	1⅝	RepAwl				234	2⅝	2	2	
25⅝	15⅝	RepCo	.60	2.3	14	14	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
50	27	RepNY	1.52	3.3	8	67	47	44⅝	44⅝	— ½
27¼	21¼	RNY pfC	2.12	12.3		210	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
21	11⅝	RepSt	.60	2.1	7	78	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
73	59⅝	RepSt pf	5.25	7.7	8	69	69¼	69¼	69¼	
38¼	24	ResBk	1.64	4.6	7	770	36⅛	35¼	36	— ⅝
26½	11⅝	RshCot	.32	1.7	21	100	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅝
32⅝	21	Revco s	.60	2.2	15	750	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	4¼	vi Revlon				73	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
27⅛	25	Revlon	1.04	5.0	15	404	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ½
25½	15¼	Rexham	.60	2.8	12	53	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
16½	10	Rexnord	.24	2.4	8	62	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
57¼	45½	ReynTr	3.40	5.3	9	3948	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	22⅝	ReyMet	1.00	2.5		510	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
80½	43	ReyM pf	4.50	5.4		31	85	80½	83⅝	+2⅝
32½	22⅝	RichVck	1.40	6.0	12	849	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
8½	10⅝	RiegerT	1.00	1.0	8	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
60	37⅝	RioGran	1.60	3.4	17	76	47⅝	47⅝	47½	— ⅛
44⅝	23	RiteAs	.64	1.7	14	719	37⅝	37	37½	+ ⅝
42¼	18⅝	Robshw	.40	1.9	12	10	34⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
42	23¼	Robtsn	1.60	4.3	9	27	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
25½	14¼	Rollins	.44	2.7	11	1125	25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	RochG	1.84	10.4	6	85	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
33½	22½	RochTl	2.16	6.9	19	31	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ½
35½	10	Rckwls	.80	3.3	12	3482	25½	27	27¼	— ⅝
81	27⅝	Rohm s	1.60	2.3	15	199	69⅝	67½	68⅝	+ ⅝
33⅝	11	Rohr n				8	18⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	7¼	RolmEn			33	63	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
17½	12⅝	Rollins	.70	4.6	17	217	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10	29¼	RoimCo			24	1359	61	59½	60⅝	+1⅝
7¼	1⅝	Ronson			63	62	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
29⅝	5⅝	Roper s	.50	2.3	17	31	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
21⅝	21¼	Rorer	1.84	3.9	14	129	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
15½	7½	Rowan	.8	11	893	14⅝	13	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
26	17⅝	RC Cos	1.04	4.3	12	127	24	23½	24	+ ¼
50⅝	28¼	RoyID	2.84e	6.1	5	322	47¼	46¼	46⅝	— ¼
50	26⅝	Rubrm s	.72	1.6	23	38	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ¼
25	9⅝	RusTrs	.20	3.5	9	115	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
50	19	RyanH	1.60	2.8	17	828	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+1⅝
60¼	35¼	RyderS	1.08b	2.8	12	191	52⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅝
		S								
21⅝	9⅝	SCA	.20	1.2	15	276	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅝
39½	27¼	SCM	2.00	6.1	13	198	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ½
47	24½	SFM	1.24	3.2	15	22	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	12½	SPSTec	.72	3.5		13	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
27	13¼	Sabine n	.84	.3	9	102	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ½
27½	19	SabnRn	1.25e	5.4		204	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
35⅛	16⅝	StadBs s	.32	1.0	25	117	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
7⅝	3½	StadSc				164	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅛	⅝	StadS wt				7	⅞	⅝	½	+ ½
46½	30⅛	SafKln n	.30	.9	24	214	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	Safwy s	1.40	5.7	0	1187	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
40¼	14¼	Sagas	.36	1.1	16	595	35⅝	34	34	—1½
16¼	11⅝	SJLpL P	1.48	10.6	6	10	14	14	14	— ⅝
10⅝	4⅝	SPaul	1.16	11.9		22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅝	19⅝	SJRepls	1.12	3.6	50	673	31½	31	31	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Sakard	.60	3.8	12	20	18⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
20	15⅝	SDIeGs	1.96	9.9	7	351	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
11¼	8½	SJuanR	.95e	9.6	14	193	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
7½	5½	SJuanR	1.31c			4	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
115	51½	Sanders	.88	.9	27	652	188	103	103¼	+ ¼
22⅝	12⅝	SAntRR	1.76	7.7	12	16	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	SFeInd	1.00	3.3	14	1655	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
37½	25⅝	SaTWel	1.20	4.5	20	10	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
16	6¼	SaulRE	.20			15217	4	12	12⅝	13
15½	11⅝	SavEIP	1.84	10.6	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Savin				295	6⅝	6	6⅛	
14⅝	10½	Savin pf	1.50	13.0		4	11½	11½	11⅝	— ½
48⅝	33¼	SchrPlo	1.68	3.9	12	1130	43⅝	42¼	43⅝	+1½
62⅝	33⅝	Schlmb	1.04	1.8	14	3261	58⅝	57	57⅝	+ ½
22⅝	12½	SciAtl	.12	.7	900	257	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅜
23½	18⅝	Scott	.60	2.0	16	433	26	29	29½	+ ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	ScotLad				54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
47⅛	30⅝	ScotPet	1.00	3.9	10	30	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅝
28	14⅝	ScotPr	1.00	3.7	16	3444	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
21⅝	12¼	Scottys	.42	2.7	16	264	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅝
32⅝	16⅝	Scovill	1.52	5.7	11	177	26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
11⅛	10	SeaCt pf	1.46	13.3		10	11	11	11	
15½	13½	SeaCo pfB	2.10	14.6		16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	13½	SeaCo pfC	2.10	14.9		56	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
21	22	SeaGnt	.42	1.8	12	28	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Seagrm s	.68	2.0	13	1233	33⅝	32⅝	33½	+ ⅝
23⅛	5⅝	Seagul			9	33	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
46½	24	SealAir	.60	1.5	26	43	40⅝	40½	40½	— ½
24⅝	17½	SearlF s	.80	3.0	13	82	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
55⅝	34¼	SearleG	.52	1.0	23	756	54½	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
45⅝	21⅝	Sears	1.52	4.1	12	6846	38⅝	36⅝	37¼	— ¼
58½	30⅛	SecPac	2.24	4.2	0	902	53⅝	53⅛	53½	
48½	23⅝	Sedco	.52	1.2	9	180	44⅝	44¼	44½	— ¼
17⅛	9⅝	SelgLJ	.60	4.0	95	47	15½	15	15⅝	
53	18⅛	SvceCp s	.40	1.0	19	374	42	41¼	42	+ ⅝
42¼	9	Shakle s	.72	2.9	9	95	25	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
26⅛	6	Showin	.80	2.1	13	179	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
51	31⅝	ShellO	1.00	4.0	9	1475	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
30⅝	21½	ShellT	2.00e	5.4	7	77	37⅝	36¼	37⅝	+ ⅝
53½	16	ShelGlo	.60	2.1	21	136	29	27⅝	29	+1⅛
115	60½	ShellG pf	3.00	3.0		1	100½	100½	100½	—2
31⅝	13¼	Shrwin s	.60	2.5	11	620	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	11½	SierPac	1.54	11.5	9	90	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
38⅝	18	Signal	.90	2.5	17	447	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
59	45	Signl pf	4.12	7.3		7	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ⅝
56	17½	SimPre	.84	.8	23	1163	57½	56⅝	56½	+ ½
12⅝	6⅝	SimpPt			13	27	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
32⅝	11⅛	Singer	.10e		4	567	26⅛	25	25	+ ⅝
31⅛	24	Sinor pf	3.50	12.1		1	29	29	29	
16⅝	16⅛	Skyline	.48	3.2	11	1751	21⅝	21	21⅝	— ¼
8½	3⅝	SmithA			088	140	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
34⅝	24⅛	SmithIn	.96	3.7	48	346	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
77⅝	62⅝	Smk8	2.60	3.7	12	1307	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+ ¼
46¼	23⅝	Smckr s	.80	2.0	12	67	39¼	38⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	20½	SnapOn	.84	2.8	17	115	30⅛	29⅝	30	
27	21⅛	Sonat	1.52	4.4	7	1267	35⅝	34	35¼	+1⅛
17⅛	11½	SonyCp	.16e	1.2	31	1960	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
36⅝	24⅝	SouLn	2.40	8.5	29	5	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
23	23⅝	SourCc	3.00	9.9		44	30⅝	30	26⅛	+ ¼
21⅛	18½	SrCCp pf	2.40	12.1		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21⅛	16	SCrEG	2.00	10.5	7	239	19	18⅝	19	
23	17⅝	SoJarle	2.52	18.4	9	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
45	29⅝	Soudwn	.80b	1.3	10	39	41½	41	41	+ ⅛
17⅝	16⅝	SoutBk	1.08	6.3	7	97	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅝
15	9⅝	SoutPS	1.72t	12.3	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	31¼	SCoEd	3.52	9.3	5	420	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	13⅝	SouftCo	1.70	11.1	7	940	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
30	21⅝	SnNGE	2.28	8.8	6	22	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
72¼	45⅝	SNETel	5.04	7.1	10	29	71⅛	71	71⅛	
40½	14⅝	SouPac s	1.80	3.7	5	1131	49⅝	39¼	49¼	— ¼
25⅝	20⅝	SoRy pf	2.60	11.0		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
25⅛	15	SoUnCo	1.56	7.1	10	27	22¼	21½	22⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	23½	Soutnd s	.84	2.9	15	4603	44⅝	42⅝	43⅝	—1⅛
21⅛	13⅝	SoRay	.80	.4	32	1415	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
12½	5	Sourmk	.10r	1.0	5	808	10	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅝	8⅛	Somk pf	1.80	8.4		483	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
44	23⅝	SwArl s	.15	.4	22	1301	37½	36⅛	37⅝	+1⅛
29	18½	SwBksh	1.36	5.2	5	2	26	26	26	
13⅝	10⅝	SwFlBk	.80	4.5	0	16	10	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
15⅝	9	SwFor				37	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
11	9	SwGas	1.16	11.2	9	65	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	SwEnr	.52	2.6	13	55	20⅝	20	20¼	— ¼
19⅝	14	SwTPS	1.42	9.3	7	171	17½	17⅝	17½	
48	14	Sparin	.72	1.9	13	560	38⅝	36	37⅝	— ⅝
37⅝	14	SpecFP			174	238	30⅝	29	29½	+ ⅝
45⅝	21⅝	Sperry	1.92	4.2	15	4341	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅝
41	31	Springs	1.52	4.1	9	4	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ½
48	25⅝	SquerD	1.84	6.6	15	92	33½	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
53¼	37⅝	Squibb	1.24	2.5	15	1703	47	44⅝	46½	— ½
33⅝	16⅛	Stdey	.80	3.3	22	353	25⅝	24½	25	+ ⅝
20⅝	14⅛	StBPnt s	.80	2.4	14	128	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
59½	22	StdMot	.84	1.1	15	62	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	+ ⅝
40⅝	27½	StOilCl	2.40	6.5	8	2355	37¼	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
55	35⅝	StOilInd	2.80	5.4	0	1453	52⅝	51⅝	52	+ ⅝
58¼	29⅝	StOlOh	2.60	4.6	8	1453	57⅝	56¼	57⅝	— ⅝
23	6⅝	StPacCo	.20	1.3	27	206	15	14⅝	15	
29⅝	14½	Standex	.95	3.4	12	21	28	27⅝	27⅝	
27	14½	StanWk	.76	3.7	14	240	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
31⅝	20¼	Starrett	1.80	3.7	17	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
10⅝	9⅝	StarMSe	1.23e	12.9		18	9⅝	9½	9½	
30⅝	10⅛	StauffCh	1.84	4.6	29	6501	31⅝	30¼	31¼	+1¼
5⅛	3½	Steega	.12b	2.4	98	169	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	Stereht	.76	4.4	17	6	17½	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	6¼	StrBcp	.72	7.2	10	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	StertGr	1.12	4.5	10	1897	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
26	14⅝	StevnJ	1.20	6.0	20	7	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
32⅝	22½	StwWrn	1.68	4.3	41	22	27¼	27	27⅝	
16⅝	0	StkVCp pf	1.00	7.4		950z	14	13	13¼	— ½
50	27	StoneW	1.60a	3.8	6	23	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
32⅝	15⅛	StoneC	.60	1.9	23	1080	31⅝	29⅝	31½	+2¼
59¼	13	StopShs	.75	1.5	14	2699	51⅝	50⅝	51½	+1⅛
28	17⅝	StorTec			26	1178	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
34⅝	22	Storer	.40	1.3		166	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
43½	13⅛	StrldR s	.72	2.3	14	319	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+1⅛
13⅝	8⅛	StuxSh	.30	3.3	8	34	9⅝	9	9	
9⅝	4⅝	Sultair				422	8⅝	8½	8½	
28⅝	17	SunBks	1.00	4.2	9	183	26⅝	26	24	— ¼
30⅝	15	SunCh	.40	1.7	79	62	27¼	27½	27½	
18½	8⅛	SunEl				194	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅜
46⅝	27⅝	SunCo	2.30	5.5	9	210	43	41⅝	41⅝	—1⅛
95⅝	57¼	SunC pf	2.25	2.6		8	88	87	87	—1¼
31⅝	30⅝	Sundstr	1.80	3.8	10	98	47⅝	47	47⅝	+1½
19⅝	7⅝	SunMic				258	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
8⅝	5⅛	Sunstat			11	36	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
35½	19⅝	SuprVl	.60	2.0	16	350	31	26⅝	30¼	— ½
41⅝	34⅝	SuprOil	.20	.4	36	13173	37¼	34⅝	34⅝	—3½
27½	15	SupMkt s	.36	1.7	10	1497	23	22⅝	22⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Suprscp				214	4½	4½	4½	
21⅝	11⅝	Swank	.80	4.4	14	19	18¼	17½	18	+ ⅜
29¼	15⅝	Sybron	1.08	4.1		189	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
62¼	41⅝	Syntex	1.40	2.6	13	1316	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅝
44⅝	26⅛	Sysco	.32	1.0	17	586	33	32½	32⅝	— ¼
		T								
53	28⅝	TOK	.22e	.6		17	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
24⅛	19½	TECO	2.04	8.9	18	96	23	22⅝	22⅝	
41	14¼	TRE	1.00	3.1	30	112	33⅛	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
79	54	TRW	2.60	3.8	14	86	69½	68⅝	69¼	+ ⅛
172	119	TRW pf	4.40	2.9		3	152	151	151	
34⅝	11⅝	TacBsl s			24	124	13	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
57	33	TalfBrd	1.08	2.3	13	9	48	48	48	
12⅝	4⅛	Talley			13	78	11⅛	11¼	11½	— ⅛
15⅝	7½	Talley pf	1.00	7.2		7	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
64½	27¼	Tandy			16	5984	42⅝	42	42½	+ ½
21⅝	10⅝	Tndycff			14	34	15	14⅝	15	— ½
13⅝	7⅝	Tannet	.28b	2.1	25	114	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ½
86⅝	39⅝	Tektrnx	1.00	1.3	29	569	78⅝	75½	75⅝	—1⅝
5⅝		Telcom				27	3⅛	3	3	— ½
173½	88⅝	Teldyn			14	842	160⅝	157⅝	159½	+2½
23	16½	Teltrn n			46	57	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
32½	9	Telex			14	1856	29⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ½
42⅝	26½	Tenneco	2.72	6.8	7	2173	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
99¼	77½	Tenc pr	11.00	11.9		7	92½	92½	92½	— ½
34½	19⅝	Terdyn s			60	400	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
18¼	14	Tesoro	.40	2.4	7	145	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
32⅝	26½	Tesor pf	2.16	7.4		4	29½	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
39½	28	Texaco	3.00	8.1	8	1577	37⅝	34⅝	37	— ½
45⅝	27½	TxABc	1.52	3.6	9	17	43	42½	42⅝	
46⅝	29⅝	TexCm	1.28	3.1	7	555	42¼	41	41	— ⅝
66⅝	45¼	TexEst	4.10	6.7	13	433	62	61	61	
26½	23	TxET pf	2.87	11.5		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
62⅝	52⅝	TxET pf	5.30a	9.3		48	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	22⅝	TexGRs	2.12b	4.3	12	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ¼
46⅝	23¼	TexInd	.80b	2.1	16	31	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
176	88¼	TexInst	2.00	1.7		800	117	115	115⅝	— ⅝
11¼	5⅝	TexInt			129	1080	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
27⅛	18⅝	TxNMx	2.36	8.8	6	17	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
51	25⅝	TxOGas	.32b	.6	19	1866	52¼	50⅝	52	+1½
23½	19¼	TxPac	.35	1.2	24	88	29½	29	29	— ⅝
26¼	22	TexUtil	2.20	9.0	7	1233	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ¼
11	2½	Textl In			14	50	3	2⅝	3	— ¼
25	20½	Textron	1.80	5.4	15	144	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅝
9⅝	2⅝	Thack				29	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26½	24¼	Thack pf	4.15	16.3		1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
32⅝	13½	ThrmEl				152	30¼	29⅝	30	— ½
45⅝	37⅝	ThmBet	2.20	3.4	22	34	66	65¼	65⅝	— ½
23⅝	11⅝	ThrMtn	.44b	4.3	12	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅝
24⅝	6⅝	ThmMfg	.28	1.2	16	143	23¼	22⅝	23	
25¼	6⅛	Thrifty s	.46	2.6	17	332	18⅝	17⅝	18	
22½	9	TiCoro s	.80	5.5	9	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
31¼	16⅝	T

Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1983 **

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.10	Fling Rate Notes	P.11
NYSE prices	P. 8	Gold Markets	P. 7
Canadian stocks	P.12	Highs & Lows	P.11
Currency Rates	P. 7	Interest rates	P.7
Commodities	P.11	Market Summary	P.8
Dividends	P.11	OTC Stock	P.11
Earnings reports	P. 6	Other Markets	P.12

TECHNOLOGY

By AMIEL KORNEL

'Smart Cards' Have Potential to Ease Transactions, but Seem Far in Future

PARIS — Fund transfer systems, overloaded and often abused, are in need of new technological aid. Billions of checks, hundreds of millions of credit cards, and incalculable tons of coins worldwide create problems of security, economy and logistics for banks, telecommunications authorities and businesses that collect and process these forms of payment.

The "smart card" soon may bring relief. The size and thickness of a credit card, it contains a computer chip embedded in its plastic. The tiny chip turns the card into a highly secure, "intelligent" means for the transfer of information — or money.

According to electronics manufacturers, bankers and other observers, interest in the smart card is gathering momentum as an increasingly computerized world begins to recognize the card's technological promise. Widespread use may soon take off in France, with banks and the PTT leading the way.

CII-Honeywell Bull cards.

A memory capacity of several thousand bits and microprocessing ability endow the smart card with the characteristics of a micro-computer. It can perform calculations or otherwise treat data according to the logic with which it has been programmed. Most importantly, it offers a high level of security against fraud through the inclusion of an encryption function.

It is this intelligence and security that make the card such an attractive alternative to checks and to its less fraud-proof cousin, the magnetic stripe card. By shifting information processing from expensive terminals and computers to the card itself, the smart card permits simpler fund-transfer networks that would result in lower cost per transaction.

While banks' interest in the card has been motivated by a desire to stem the ever-rising tide of checks that they must process, the French PTT sees it as a welcome companion to its nascent Télétel videotex system. The smart card will help control access to specialized data bases, serve as a means of payment for goods and services, and allow home banking.

The PTT also hopes that the card will help end the troublesome task of collecting coins from public pay phones. In 1982 they had to haul in 15,000 tons of coins valued at 1.5 billion francs.

Smart-Card Testing

Three manufacturers have so far pursued development of a marketable smart card. Philips, CII-Honeywell Bull and Flonic Schlumberger have each designed a different card based on the original "carte à mémoire" patented by Roland Moreno, its French inventor, in 1974.

Smart cards currently are being tested in several different applications. The most extensive experience involves 125,000 cards and 650 point-of-sale terminals distributed and installed in the French cities of Blois, Caen and Lyon since the beginning of the year. Consumers can purchase goods by inserting their card, which has been pre-programmed with their bank balance, into a simple, off-line terminal. The card is debited the amount of purchase while the terminal registers the store-owner's credit. A phone call will transfer electronically the day's receipts to his bank's computer.

The PTT has begun installation of what will grow to more than 10,000 smart-card-reading pay phones by 1985. Three hundred homes receiving the Télétel service have been equipped with smart-card readers.

The smart card is also generating interest outside of France. In the United States, the Department of Agriculture is looking at it as a possible alternative to food stamps. In a pilot videotex project in Minnesota the First Bank System of Minneapolis is offering home banking to farmers with the card. Chase Manhattan and American Express are among those financial institutions that are closely following the card's development.

Being Smart Isn't Enough

But being smart is not enough to assure the card's future. Hurdles remain to be crossed on the path to technical and commercial maturity. For example, bankers and manufacturers insist on the need for compatibility between all cards and card-reader terminals.

"As long as there is no standard, competition is not going to be very lively," said Michel Galet, an executive at the data systems division at Philips.

According to Jean-Pierre Ligetti, sales manager at NCR France, NCR will not make a major investment to bring out a card or card-reader terminal until a well-defined industry standard exists.

But agreement on a standard seems to be nearing. "It is inevitable that the problem of standardization will be solved this year," Mr. Galet said.

"If constructors standardize and there are no practical problems of transition, it should be for the end of the year that the banking program [in France] takes off significantly," said Jean-Pierre Camelot, director of research and development at the Crédit Agricole, one of the first French banks to investigate the smart card.

If and when smart-card use does get going, competition and money-making opportunities will not be lacking. The potential number of cards to be sold by 1990 has been estimated at 100 million worldwide. As

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 1, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	3.005	4.513	111.855 *	37.16 *	0.1875	—	5.564 *	137.83 *	31.08 *
Brussels(a)	54.10	81.1925	20.1075	6.68	3.369 *	17.9745	—	24.7775	5.5895
Frankfurt	2.6885	4.0395	—	33.20 *	1.675 x	89.48 *	4.973 *	123.30 *	27.79 *
London (b)	1.50	—	4.0427	12.1702	2.472.00	4.5205	81.22	3.2817	14.512
Milan	1,684.55	2,409.20	596.98	198.34	—	533.93	29.693	735.70	165.95
New York	—	1.4975	0.3706	0.1231	0.0621 *	0.2315	0.0184	0.4558	0.1031
Paris	8.0715	12.155	301.13 *	—	5.0456 x	269.20 *	14.973 *	370.95 *	83.72 *
Zurich	2.1815	3.2766	81.725 *	26.94 *	0.1359	72.51 *	4.0357 *	—	22.54 *
1 ECU	0.8476	0.5643	2.2788	0.8614	1.360.00	2.5492	45.8126	1.6499	5.1986
1 SDR	1.04761	0.69743	2.81461	0.4767	1,680.89	3.1481	56.6076	2.2843	10.1293

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.878 †	Australian $	1.1389	0.0149	Israeli shekel	67.075	0.446	Singapore $	2.1455
0.0529	Austrian schilling	18.895	0.004	Japanese yen	244.05	0.8885	S. African rand	1.1254
0.0183	Belgian fin. franc	54.375	0.4223	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2922	0.0012	S. Korean won	791.10
0.811	Canadian $	1.233	0.4241	Malay. ringgit	2.3575	0.0065	Span. peseta	152.25
0.1022	Danish krone	9.6785	0.1336	Norw. krone	7.4815	0.1264	Swed. krona	7.9075
0.1741	Finnish mark	5.741	0.0749	Phil. peso	13.0029	0.0249	Taiwan $	40.16
0.0108	Greek drachma	92.575	0.006	Port. escuda	124.091	0.0434	Thai baht	23.041
0.1222	Hong Kong $	7.8595	0.2872	Saudi riyal	3.4807	0.2722	U.A.E. dirham	3.673
1.1495	Irish $	0.865						

$ Sterling: 1.2222 Irish $

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000
N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 1

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	9⅝ - 10	5¼ - 5⅛	4¼ - 4⅛	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅛	12⅝ - 13⅛	9 - 9¼	8⅞ - 9⅛
2M.	10 - 10⅛	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅛	4⅜ - 4⅜	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅛	13⅝ - 14⅛	9⅛ - 9⅛	9⅛ - 9⅛
3M.	10 ⅛ - 10 ⅛	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅛	4⅜ - 4 ⅛	9⅝ - 9⅞	14⅞ - 15⅛	9¼ - 9⅜	9¼ - 9⅜
6M.	10 ⅛ - 10 ⅛	5⅜ - 6	4¾ - 4⅞	10⅛ - 10¼	14⅝ - 17	10 - 10¼	10 - 10¼
1Y.	10 ⅛ - 11 ⅛	6 ⅛ - 6 ⅝	4 ⅝ - 4 ⅝	10½ - 10⅝	14⅝ - 17	10¼ - 19⅛	10 - 10¼

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	9⅝	9⅝
Prime Rate	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	10¼	10¼
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	9.50	9.50
3-month Treasury Bills	9.22	9.20
6-month Treasury Bills	9.46	9.49
CD's 30-59 days	9	9.20
CD's 60-89 days	9.125	9.40

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5	5
Overnight Rate	5.10	5.10
One Month Interbank	5.60	5.55
3-month Interbank	6	5.90
6-month Interbank	6.50	6.40

Japan		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Call Money	6⅝	6⅝
60-day Interbank	6 ⅝ -	6 ⅝

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	9½	9½
Call Money	9½	9⅝
91-day Treasury Bill	9 25/64	9 25/64
3-month Interbank	9 ⅝	9⅞

France		
Intervention Rate	12¼	12¼
Call Money	12⅝	12⅝
One-month Interbank	12⅝	12¼
3-month Interbank	12⅝	12 ⅝
6-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	415.625	414.25	+1.40
Luxembourg	416.25	—	+1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	414.83	415.52	+2.57
Zurich	415.75	416.75	+2.25
London	415.80	416.60	+2.35
New York	414.60	—	+2.35

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Monopolies Grow in S. Africa

Tolerant Attitude Of Government Draws Criticism

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The biscuit division of Premier Group, one of South Africa's biggest food processors, was in deep trouble earlier this year. With losses mounting, it faced the prospect of closing a plant and putting 600 people out of work or of ridding itself of the headache by selling the biscuit division.

The only tempting offer came from Premier's main competitor, Bakers South Africa. Despite concern that the takeover would increase Bakers' market share to almost 90 percent, the government's antitrust watchdog, the Competition Board, gave the go-ahead. It reasoned that preservation of 600 jobs was more important than promoting competition in the biscuit industry.

So another oear-monopoly was formed in a country that professes to be a bastion of free enterprise but whose economic progress, many fear, is threatened by the increasingly tight hold on business that a handful of state and privately owned corporations have.

In large part, the permissive attitude toward monopolies has been fostered by the government, analysts say, as e result of its apartheid policies. The government is concerned, they say, about trade embargoes, which so far have been unsuccessful, that could isolate it commercially from the rest of the world. Powerful monopolies, the analysts contend, would be considered vital to the commerce of other nations.

Robin Macgregor, an author and business analyst, recently caused a heated public dcbate on the issue by declaring that South Africa "is riddled with monopolies and cartels." The question is being argued in editorials, at political forums and on radio talk shows.

According to Mr. Macgregor's estimates, 80 percent of the value of shares listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange are held by only seven companies, three of them insurance groups.

Biggest by far is Anglo American Corp., the mining-based conglomerate whose subsidiaries and associates make up more than half of the stock market's total capitalization.

Anglo Amcricao companies minc 36 percent of South Africa's gold and about a quarter of its coal. They also dominate a wide range of industries, including chemicals,

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

South Africa's 7 Biggest Conglomerates

Anglo American Interests in gold, diamonds, coal, and platinum mining. Also involved in insurance, finencial [illegible] commodity trading. Taxed profit: $451.3 million.

Barlow Rand Interests in gold and coal mining, ferro-alloys, steinless steel, domestic appliances, food, sa[illegible] packaging, textiles, [illegible] cament and other co[illegible] supplies and equipment. Taxed profit: $591.3 million.

Rembrendt Group Interests in tobacco, liquor, banking, insurance, mining, and engineering. Taxed profit: $159 million.

Anglovaal Interests in gold, manganese and antimony mining, food and beverages, cement, textiles, packaging, construction snd engineering, freight. Taxed profit: $105.3 million.

Old Mutual Main interests in life insurance. Large stockholdar in Anglo Amencan and Barlow Rand, with othar investmants in transportetion, banking, property, food. Net premium incoma: $741.5 million.

Sanlam Main interests in lifa insuranca. Controlling stockholder in General Mining Union Corporetion, South [illegible] second-largest mining [illegible], and in ona of its biggaat banking groups. Net premium Income: $752.0 million.

Liberty Life Main interests in life insurance in South Africa and Britain. Close links with country's second-largest banking group and biggest building soclaty. Investmants include raal estate, food, glass, timber and retailing. Net premium income: $296.5 million.

NYT

Workers cut a shaft at the New Denmark Colliery of Amcoal, the coal division of Anglo American Corp.

BP Profit Rose 37% in Quarter; Dividend Raised

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Cost-cutting at British Petroleum is starting to produce benefits just in time for the British government to sell part of its stake in the company.

BP reported Thursday that its profit before extraordinary items jumped 37 percent from a year earlier in the second quarter to £219 million ($329 millioo). Sales rose 8 percent to £7.73 billion.

For the half, profit rose 17 percent to £293 million on a 9-percent sales increase to £15.53 billion. The results were broadly in line with analysts' expectations.

In a surprise, however, BP raised its interim dividend to 7 pence a share from the 6.25 pence paid a year earlier.

Despite the dividend increase, BP shares closed unchanged at 436 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Analysts say investors already are looking ahead to the government's plan to dump BP shares on the market. That sale is widely expected to occur within the oext couple of months.

The government, struggling to cootain its budget deficit, announced July 25 that it plans to raise as much as £500 million through a sale of BP shares before March 31. Such a sale would reduce the government's stake to ebout 32 percent from 39 percent.

BP has paved the way for that sale by reducing costs sharply, analysts say. For example, Carol Ferguson of Wood, Mackenzie & Co. estimated that BP has cut its refinery capacity by 40 percent over the past three years.

BP also has benefited over the past year from improved profit margins and currency-translation gains, reflecting the rise of the dollar against the pound.

The improvement has been most pronounced in refining and marketing, where operating profit totaled £108 million in the first half, in contrast to a loss of £139 millioo a year earlier.

For exploration and production, operating profit rose to £552 million from £499 million.

In chemicals, BP narrowed its first-half loss to £33 million from £78 million.

The contribution to first half profit from Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, which is 53-percent-owned by BP, slipped to £261 millioo from £275 million.

For the full year, analysts' projections for BP's profit cluster around £800 million, which would be up from 1982's £716 million, but still well below 1981's £1.07 billion.

In the fourth quarter, BP said, it expects to start drilling in both the South China Sea and the Mukluk Field off Alaska. Analysts say both areas have the potential to produce big discoveries. They also said BP needs such a discovery to replace its giant North Sea Forties field, where production has begun to decline.

BP also announced that Robin Adam, deputy chairman and e managing director, will retire in December. Roger Bexon, 57, currently a managing director and chairman of BP Petroleum Development, BP Exploration and BP Gas, will become deputy chairman. Robert Horton, 44, who heads BP's chemical operations, will become a managing director.

Dow Drops Sharply as NYSE Prices End Mixed

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average lost ground, the transportation index rose and prices overall on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Thursday in nervous trading following news that a Soviet pilot had shot down a South Korean commercial jet.

Sharp losses in Merck and American Express dragged some averages down. Bot airline stocks sbowed coosiderable strength, along with defense and retail issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 31.91 winner the previous five sessions, lost 9.35 to close at 1,206.81. It rose 20.12 Wednesday, its best gain since 30.74 July 20. The Dow Jones transportation average of airlines, railroads and truckers gained 4.84 to 553.32. Volume was 76.1 million shares, down from 80.8 million Wednesday. Advances led declines 8 to 7.

"The market performed fairly well considering all the bad news in the background," said Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities in Charlotte, North Carolina. "When the Dow loses ground because of weakness in one or two stocks, you can sense the market is ready to rebound."

The market tilted downward briefly after Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced that a Soviet fighter plane had shot down a South Korean jetliner with 269 persons aboard. But the "market didn't react much to the oews," said Phil Roth of E.F. Hutton. "The basic market trend changed four days ago to the upside."

"The market was buffeted by many cross currents, and overall it was fairly steady," said Hildegarde Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities.

Stocks historically have gained in sessions before the Labor Day holiday weekend. Analysts said the market drew some strength from investors' replacing borrowed shares sold earlier and some funds' adjusting their portfolios for September.

Bonds fell on investor fears that interest rates would oot come down and on speculation that the Federal Reserve would report an increase in the money supply Friday.

Merck, a component of the Dow Jones average, plunged 4⅜ to 91½. ALZA Corp. class A shed ⅞ to 24⅜ before trading was halted on the American Stock Exchange.

American Express, another Dow component, lost 2 to 40½ on reports that analysts were concerned that its Fireman's Fund Insurance unit will prove a drag on earnings.

Merck Agrees to Suspend Drug Sale

Reuters

RAHWAY, New Jersey — Merck & Co. said Thursday that it had agreed with authorities in West Germany and Britain to suspend distributioo of its measured-release, anti-arthritic drug, Indomethacin.

The company said the temporary suspension resulted from reports of adverse reactions. Merck said it also suspended distribution in the five other nations where the substance is marketed in measured-release form — Argentina, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

The product is called Osmosin in Britain and Osmogit/Amuno Gits in West Germany. The drug Indomethacin has been used extensively for the past 10 years. Other dosage forms are not affected by the suspension. The time-release dosage was developed by ALZA.

Mesa Is to Sell Oil-Firm Stake

The Associated Press

AMARILLO, Texas — Mesa Petroleum Co. agreed to sell its stock in Superior Oil Co. back to Superior at $42 a share for a pre-tax profit of nearly $32 million, officials said Thursday.

Mesa had bought 3,981,800 shares, of Superior stock for an average price of $34 per share, Mesa's chairman, T. Boone Pickens Jr., said.

Mr. Pickens said Mesa has agreed not to pnrchase any more Superior stock "or otherwise seek to influence the affairs of Superior" for seven years. Superior, in turn, agreed not to take any similar action against Mesa, the executive said.

Lloyd's Reports Earnings Reached Record in 1980

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyd's of London reported record earnings Thursday but asserted that the insurance industry remains dangerously dependent on high interest rates.

The insurance exchange reported that the profits of its 400 or so syndicates totaled a record £264 million ($396 million) in 1980, up 53 percent from 1979. The 1980 results are the latest available under the Lloyd's accounting system, which keeps the books open for three years to settle claims.

The overall underwriting loss, or amount by which expenses and claims exceeded premiums received, widened by 80 percent to £110 million. But income and appreciation on investments rose 60 percent to £374 million, far more than offsetting the underwriting loss.

"These figures clearly demonstrate what market leaders have been saying in the last few years," said Sir Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's, "namely that rates are far too low and that we should not be conducting a business which is so dependent on the investment department to produce a bottom line profit."

Because insurance rates adjust slowly, Sir Peter said, "a prolonged fall in interest rates would undoubtedly produce a most unwelcome result for our business, salutary though the long-term effects might be."

Michael Cockell, chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Non-Marine Association, deplored "the gradual decline in commercial sanity bolstered by the insidious buffer of historically high interest rates."

Such remarks reflect the prolonged slump in insurance rates worldwide, driven down by what insurance executives decry as excess capacity, or too many insurance companies chasing too little business.

The squeeze on rates continues to mar preliminary Lloyd's results for 1981 and 1982, and lower interest rates are likely to reduce investment income. For instance, the FT actuaries average for yields on 25-year gilts, or British government bonds, has declined to about 10.8 percent from an average of 13.8 percent in 1980.

The 1980 results at Lloyd's showed sharp improvement for marine insurance, Lloyd's biggest area, as well as for auto and property damage. Profits shrank for accident and health coverage. Losses were recorded in aircraft and in general liability, which includes product liability and medical malpractice.

Major U.S. Retailers Report Big Gains in Sales for August

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major retailers announced Thursday significant sales increases in August, sustaining a recovery that began last Christmas.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the biggest U.S. retailer, reported that sales rose 20-percent to $1.8 billion from the year-earlier month. The rise includes sales generated by Simpsons-Sears Ltd. in Canada, added to Sears sales for the first time. Without those figures, the increase would have been 7.3 percent, Sears said.

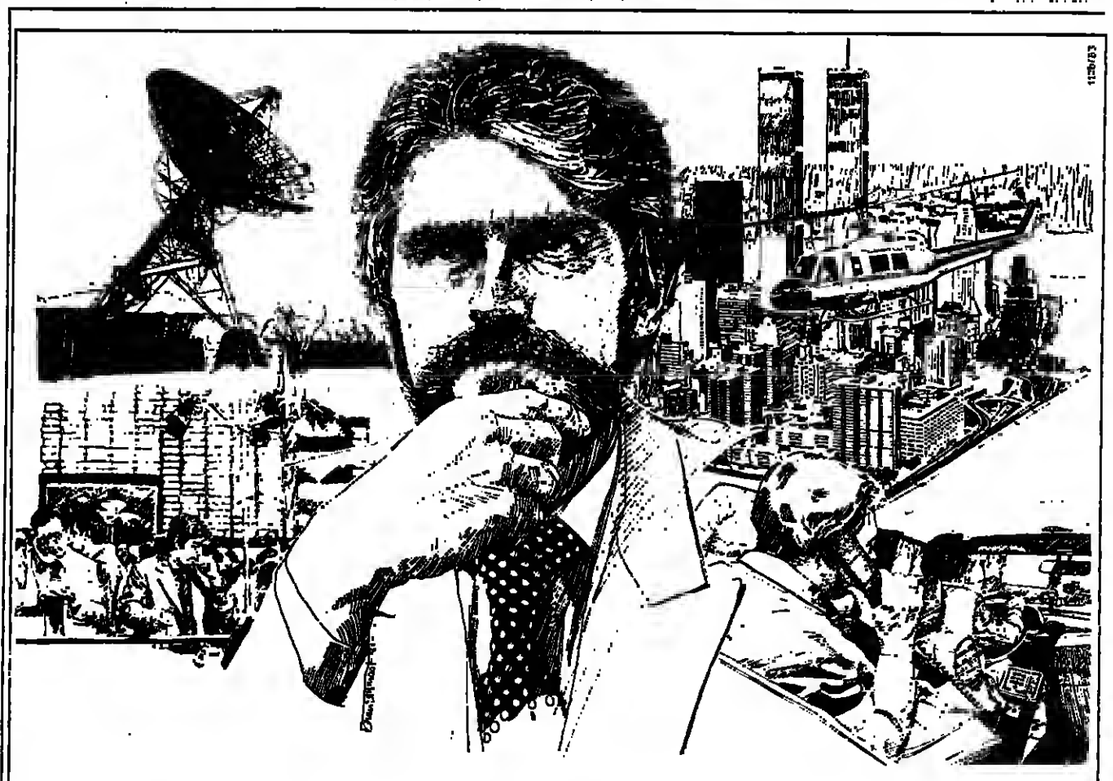
Sears's chairman, Edward Telling, said the improvement was nationwide in August, reflecting the better economic conditions.

K mart Corp., the second-largest retailer, said its sales rose 16.3 percent. It said the gain was its strongest year-on-year increase since a 17.2-percent rise in January 1982.

J.C. Penney Co., the No. 3 retailer, said national promotions for cosmetics, telephones and home computers helped spur a 5.2-percent sales increase, to $868 million.

F.W. Woolworth Co. said sales rose 8.5 percent, to $414 million from $382 million.

Some regional and specialty store operations reported even greater increases. For example, Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., parent of Bergdorf Goodman and Neiman-Marcus, reported an August sales increase of 20.8 percent, to $240 million.



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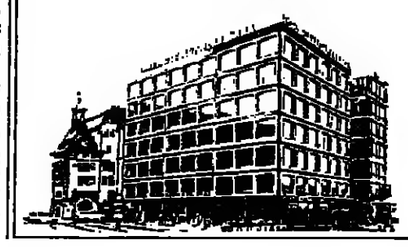

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 5,870,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,530,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 7,658,000

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
22⅞	6¼	AAV	.32	2.2	13	4	14½	14½	14½	+⅜
4¾	2⅝	AIC Pn				7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅛	1½	ATI				29	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
12¼	2	AcmePr			18	19	7⅜	7½	7½	−½
19½	10¼	ACMU s	.32	1.9	19	22	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
14½	1⅜	Action s			9	197	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅜
12	5⅛	Action s	1.00t	12.3	39	109	8⅜	7¾	8½	+⅛
6⅛	1¼	Actn wt				10	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
0	1⅜	AdmRs				13	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
30⅞	12⅜	AdRsul s	.10	.4	16	27	25½	25	25	
28⅝	14¼	Adobe	.20	.8	17	9	25	25	25	−¼
5⅛	2	AegisCp			13	26	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛
24⅝	10½	Aerfix s			19	46	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
7	3½	Aeronco			0	115	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
32½	9⅝	AfrImpx	.36	1.3	12	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	−⅛
43	16⅝	AHPrs s	.64	1.6	17	4	39½	39½	39½	−⅛
17½	3⅝	AlfSts			11	52	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
15⅛	5⅞	AirExp				71	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Alamc n			12	45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
23¾	3⅜	AlbaW	.15e	.9	15	21	17⅛	17	17	−¼
7¾	3⅞	AlmrRl				11	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
18⅛	5¼	AlphaA				15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−½
28⅛	12¼	Alphal s	.05	.3	25	13	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
19⅝	8¾	Altamil	.40	2.0	11	48	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+½
7⅛	½	Altec				53	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+½
2⅞	⅞	Altex				133	2⅛	1⅞	2	
	⅛	Altex wt				20	½	⅛	⅛	−⅛
32½	7⅝	AlzaCp				515	26½	24⅞	24⅞	−⅜
26⅛	11¼	Amdhl s	.20	1.1	30	2064	19⅝	17⅞	18⅛	−⅞
25⅝	5⅝	Amedic s	.08	.4	24	112	20⅛	19	19⅝	−⅜
7½	2½	ABIIIn	.15	2.4	10	15	6½	6¼	6¼	
5⅝	1⅞	AmCap				6	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
44⅝	13	AExp wt				222	32⅝	29⅝	31⅝	−2⅝
15½	7½	Ainsrel			3	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	
9½	6⅛	AMzeA	.52	3.4	59	8x	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+½
10⅛	8½	AMzeB	.52	3.4	59	8x	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
19¼	3	AMBkrs				1508	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
38½	18	AMetin	.25	.9	13	64	32	31⅛	31⅝	−⅜
60⅝	47¼	AmPetl	3.20	5.4	18	6	59⅞	59½	59½	−⅜
8⅝	2¼	APlon				75	6⅜	6	6⅛	
20⅝	9¾	APrec	.28	1.9	17	5	14⅝	14½	14½	
		APres n				2631	19	18⅛	18⅝	
9	3⅜	AmRfty			72	4	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
12⅝	3⅜	ASoE				33	9⅛	8⅜	9	+⅛
10⅛	5⅞	AmWell				139	18⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
4¼	3⅞	Amcpd n	.12	2.7	3	141	4½	4½	4½	−½
2⅝	1	Amrstn				349	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅝	10⅝	AndJcb	.63t	3.0	21	48	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Andrea	.72	4.5	18	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
2⅝	3⅝	AngloE				45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅛	7⅛	Anthem			26	150	23½	22½	23½	−⅜
37⅝	12	APlDta s			38	22	27⅛	26⅝	27	−⅛
7⅝	4⅛	ArbePt				103	7⅝	7	7⅛	
17⅝	4½	Armtrn			13	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅜
13⅞	6½	ArrowA	.20	1.8	14	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	
16⅝	7⅛	Arundl			5	57	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
43⅝	9¼	Asamr s	.40			115	36½	35	35¼	−1⅜
16⅝	2	Asamr wt				28	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Astrex			18	15	12⅝	11⅜	12⅛	
5	1⅜	AstroDr				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
4⅝	2	AtlsCM				149	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
9	4⅝	Atlas wt				54	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
10⅝	6⅝	AtlasV s	.20	1.3	18	26	15½	14⅝	15	+⅛
8⅞	4¼	Audiotr	.16b	2.4	44	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
44	29⅝	AutoSw	.92	2.5	21	25	37¼	36¾	37	−⅛
22⅝	18¼	AVEMC	.58	2.5	12	50	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅜
43½	16⅝	Avondl	1.20b	2.8	9	4	43⅝	43½	43½	
		B								
2⅛	2	BAT s				99	2⅛	2	2⅛	
60⅝	11½	BDM s			36	30	42½	41½	42⅛	+½
5	1½	BRT				4	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	BSN n	.07e	.3	47	87	7	6⅞	7	
7½	1⅜	BTK				422	3⅜	3½	3½	−⅜
12⅛	6	Badger	.20e	2.0		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Baker	.04i			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
10⅝	5⅞	Baldwin	.32a	4.1		28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7⅝	BallyMwt				50	9	8⅝	8⅞	−⅛
26⅛	19⅝	BanFd	1.45e	4.8		44	24⅝	23⅝	24½	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Banstr s	.60e			8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
12	4⅛	BnkBld	.40	5.0		19	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Barco	.12	2.1	11	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+½
13½	8⅝	Barnwl	.20	1.5	11	45	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅜
7⅛	2	BarvRG				72	6⅝	5⅝	6	+⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Baruch	.34t	2.3	17	21	16⅛	14½	14⅝	−⅛
15⅛	3⅝	Bayard				48	12	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5½	BeetCh n			9	94	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−½
15⅝	4⅝	Beehiv				182	12½	12	12⅛	+⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Beltron				9	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
26⅝	15½	BntStd	.40	1.7	17	5	24	24	24	−⅛
26⅛	16	BntStdS	.40	1.7	17	15	24	23⅞	24	−⅛
34⅝	3⅛	BergE s			9	9	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
37½	19⅝	BergB s	.32	1.1	26	364	29⅝	29½	29½	−⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Berry				27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
6½	3⅝	BethCp	.49t	8.7	281	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
17⅝	7⅞	BicCo	.60	4.1	10	20	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Biltrite n	.15	3.0	10	9	5	4⅞	5	
25⅛	15⅝	BlnkMd	1.20	5.5	14	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
19⅝	7	BlkR B				3	17⅛	17	17	−⅛
26⅝	6⅝	BlsR A				24	2	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
28⅝	11⅛	Blessing	.72	2.6	18	1	28	28	28	−⅛
25⅝	12⅝	BlockE				25	3½	3⅛	3½	
19⅝	6⅝	Blount s	.30	1.8	11	25	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
19⅝	13⅝	Blount A	.35	2.2		44	14½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
35⅝	19⅝	BolarP	.05b	.2	21	39	29½	29	29½	+⅜
51⅛	10½	BolBfr s	.20	.4	51	15	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	−⅜
24⅝	12	BowVal	.15			7	14	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅜
9⅝	2⅛	Bowmr				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	BoxwdI	.40	2.0	15	87	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
29⅝	11⅛	BrdInt			161	1053	15⅛	14⅝	17⅝	+⅛
3⅝	⅝	Branch				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Brascn s	1.60			163	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+⅜
36⅝	11⅛	Braun s				1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−½
4½	2	BrnFA	.88	3.2	3	12	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
45⅛	27½	BrnFB	.88	3.0	8	155	30	29	29⅛	−⅜
4½	3⅛	BrnP pf	.40	11.0		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Buckh pf	.50	10.0		12	5	5	5	−⅛
19½	8⅝	Buell	.40	2.5	18	12	16	16	16	−⅛
		C								
18⅝	7⅝	CDI			18	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅝	11⅝	CHB	.20b	1.4	16	32	16⅛	14½	16⅛	−½
12⅛	2⅝	CMI Cp				27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
29⅝	13⅝	CRS	.34	1.6	18	94	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
34⅝	7⅛	CacsNJ			21	92	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+⅜
5⅛	2½	CagleA				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅝	12⅝	CalFPC	.60	2.7		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
12⅛	8⅛	CalRE	1.12	10.9	12	19	18⅝	10⅛	18⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Calcorp				2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Camco	.20	1.6	8	129	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
7	3⅝	Campnl				50	5	4½	5	+⅜
13⅛	28⅝	CdMotr g	.90			27	80	29½	29½	−1
23½	10⅝	CdnOil	.36			62	23½	22⅝	23⅛	−⅛
26⅝	24	CWine n			12	36	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+⅞
7⅝	2	Cardiff				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	3	Cardil				16	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
18⅝	11⅛	CareS s			14	15	11⅛	10⅝	11½	
14½	10⅝	CareA n			14	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24⅝	6	Caresp s	.40	1.6	12	167	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	−½
10⅝	1⅝	Carrol s			21	167	10½	10	10⅝	+⅛
12⅝	1⅝	Castbn s			27	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	−⅜
39⅝	24½	CastFd	2.20a	7.2		3	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Castin n				15	12	18	9⅝	
9⅝	2⅝	CelvCs				11	9	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
2	⅝	Cement					28	1½	1⅝	
7⅝	1⅛	Cent pf					21	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
30	23½	CentM pf	3.50	13.2			50x	26½	26½	
14	3⅛	CentSe	1.75e	13.8			2	13⅛	13½	12⅛	−⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Cetec	.16	1.7	22		17	9½	9⅝	9½	+⅛
23⅝	6⅝	ChckWl	.80a	2.7	13		21	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2⅝	ChmsH				58	1401	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	+⅛
19	10⅝	ChmpP	.72	4.9	21		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
45⅛	20⅝	ChrM A s	.25	5.6	19		38	36⅝	38	36⅝	+⅜
44⅝	20	ChrM B s	.25	.6	19		104	36	35⅝	35⅝	−½
17½	12	ChlRv	1.20	8.3	45		1	14½	14½	14½	
23½	16	ChitEg					6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
23⅝	3⅝	Chilin s	.18	.8	18		75	24	23½	23½	
25	11½	CirclK	.74	3.4	14		34	22	21½	21½	−⅛
24	14⅝	CIFirst s	1.60	4.4	7		5	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+⅜
23½	12	ClyGas	1.28	6.9	7		10	17⅝	17½	17½	−⅛
27⅝	21⅛	Clarnt	1.41s	5.2			2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
25⅝	11	Clarost	.50e	2.3	12		12	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
12⅝	4⅛	CloseS s	.40	3.8	18		10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
21½	9½	Clopay	.16	1.0	23		11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−½
26⅝	10⅝	CognIn n			24		26	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
16⅝	4⅝	Coitu	.16	2.8	18		38	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
48⅝	33⅝	Colecp g	.40				38x	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+⅜
35⅝	16⅝	ComAll	.50	1.7	12		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
13⅝	11⅝	ComA pf	1.62	12.5			5	12⅝	13½	13½	+⅛
13⅝	4⅛	ComdrC			200		347	8	7⅝	8	
4⅝	2⅝	Comp n	.20	2.4			51	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
18	5⅝	CmpDt			118		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅜
25⅝	10⅝	CmpCs			46		306	26	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
13⅝	9	CmpFct n					62	10⅝	10	10	
15⅝	5⅝	Conchm	3.0				15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	ConcdF			18		2	7	7	7	
31⅝	9⅝	Condec	.38t	1.8	24		46	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
22½	8⅛	ConrR			9		42	12⅛	16½	16⅝	
12⅛	3⅝	Conest			59		114	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
8⅝	1⅛	Cons wt					47	6	5⅝	6	
33½	13⅛	Conrock	.60	2.3	23		23	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
37⅝	10	Conroy	.40	1.4	12		275	28⅛	29⅛	29½	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ConsOil					118	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
12	⅞	ConOG wt					39	1½	1⅜	1½	−⅛
8	3½	ContAir					39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
12	8⅛	ChtAir pf	1.08	12.3			33	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	+⅛
35½	9⅝	ContMtl			26		42	33⅝	33	33⅛	−½
10½	6⅝	CookInt					1	5⅝	8⅝	5⅝	−½
8½	2	Coroon					54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
20⅝	9	CoreLb	.16	.9	145		13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
24⅝	12⅝	CnCrd n	.25r	2.2	31		8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	−⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Courtld	.11e	7.0	9		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
6⅛	2½	Crwtrd					1	4⅛	4½	4½	
33½	23⅛	Cross s	1.20	3.8	19		23	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
30	13⅝	CwnCp	.88	3.2	25		1	28	28	28	
12	7	CwCP B	.88	4.2	19		82	19⅝	19	19	−⅛
15⅝	5	Crowni	.28	2.1	12		43	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	CrutcR			12		99	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
21	11½	CrystO	.36	2.0			493	18⅝	15	18	−⅜
34⅝	20⅛	Cubic	.36	1.3	13		68	28½	27⅝	27⅝	−⅜
31½	17⅝	Curtice s	1.04	3.2	9		38	32⅝	31⅝	32	+½
15⅝	5⅝	CustEn					7	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
4	⅞	Cyprus					622	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		D								
4½	2⅝	DWG	.35f	8.8	4		54	4	3⅝	4	
17	9⅝	DaleEn	.32	2.1	11		278	16⅝	15½	15½	−1
12½	8⅝	Damson				21	61	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7½	1⅛	Dam wtO					14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+½
31⅛	24½	Dams pf	3.75	12.5			5	30	29⅝	30	−⅛
30⅝	10½	DatPd s	.16	.6	34		960	26⅝	26½	26½	−½
12⅝	5⅝	Datarm				15	325	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
12⅝	3⅝	DeRose				18	46	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
24⅝	11⅝	DelLb s	.40	2.3	10	23	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10⅝	DetVal	1.66	11.6	9	27	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
14⅝	7	Delmed				67	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32	26⅝	Depot	1.40a	4.3	8	17	32½	31⅝	32½	+½
9⅝	4⅝	Dentr n				28	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
10⅝	3⅝	DesignJ	.49f	5.0	27	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
20⅝	6⅝	DevCpS				9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−½
13⅝	11	Dioo A n			30	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
11⅝	18	Dlog B n			39	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
12⅝	10	DigBth n				64	16⅝	10	10⅛	−⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Diplcm			7	291	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
59	18⅝	Dillard s	.20	.6	12	7	49½	49	49½	−⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Diodes			40	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
7⅝	3	Dixico	.05e	1.1	21	32	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	DomeP				2753	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
22½	13⅝	Domtr g	1.00			9	22	22	22	+⅛
17⅝	9⅝	DorCas	.16	1.1	17	127	15⅛	14⅝	15	−⅜
15½	7⅝	Dshiv	.30b	2.6	14	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	−⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Downey			26	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8½	3⅛	Driller				20	5⅛	5	5	
47½	24	Ducom	.70	1.9	28	65	39⅝	37⅝	37½	−1⅝
18	4	Duncs v				7	4½	4½	4½	
1⅝	⅜	Dunlop	.04e	4.9		1529	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20⅝	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	2.1	22	5	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Dynlcm	.25e	1.9	11	85	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
		E								
17⅛	6⅝	EAC	.48	2.9	11	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
15⅛	7	EECO	.28	3.0		51	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
14⅝	10⅝	EstnCo	.48	5.0	43	2	12	12	12	
36	28½	Eastgp	2.25e	7.7	13	30	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
24½	12⅝	EDO s	.28	1.1		18	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
7½	1⅛	EIAudD				153	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
24⅝	16⅛	ElcAm	1.40	7.3		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅜
6⅛	2⅝	ElecSd				1	5	5	5	
14⅛	5	Elsinor			15	1057	11⅝	10⅝	11	
8	2⅝	EmCor			8	33	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−½
5⅝	1	EnMstr v				113	2	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	EngMin			30	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅛	4	EngRes				29	4½	4	4	−⅛
6½	2⅝	EnrSrv				2	2½	3½	3½	+½
7⅛	4⅝	Enstr pf				9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Ero Ind			9	5	15⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
27⅝	22⅛	Esgoy	.90	1.1	12	7	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+⅜
29⅛	25	EsprRd	.72e	2.7	7	8	26½	26⅛	26½	
21½	12	EtzLav	.20e	.7	17	10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
16⅛	6⅝	EvalR s			17	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅛	9⅝	EvrJ B	.18	1.1	13⅝	1	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
13⅛	9	EvrJ A	.20	2.1	138	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−½
15	6⅝	ExetrO	.10a	.8	34	18	12	12	12	−⅛
4⅝	1½	ExpISv			39	32	2⅝	2⅝	3⅛	−⅛
		F								
4⅝	3	FGI				18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	6⅛	FPA s				5	10⅝	10⅛	10½	−⅛
19⅝	7⅛	FabInd s			9	19	16½	16	16½	+⅛
6⅝	2½	FairmC				9	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
17⅛	11½	FedDt	1.08	4.4	18	50	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
2	½	FdRes v				62	33	1⅞	1⅛	
29⅛	12½	Felmnt	.16	.4	16	40	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	−½
23⅝	22⅝	FArka n	.50	2.2	11	17	22⅝	22⅝	23⅝	
14	6⅝	FdlyCo	.24	2.4	7		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−½
21⅛	17½	Fermt	1.08	4.0	10		27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅛
32⅝	11⅛	FernH s			25		31⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−½
19	5⅝	FnbHwd					7	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅝	4½	FlaNen					64	11½	10½	10⅝	−⅛
12⅝	10⅝	FlaRck	.40	1.6	13		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
34	15⅝	FlukeJ	.84f	2.8	25		24	30½	30⅛	30½	
9⅝	4	Foodrm			24		37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11½	5½	FoxHill			31		34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
56⅛	24½	FordCn g					2510x	57	55	57	+3
30⅝	12	ForestC	.18	.4	18	1	21⅝	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
40⅝	11⅛	FortSL s			71	53	24½	24	24	−⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Fotomt				33	3⅛	3	3⅛	
28⅝	18⅝	Frantz	.80	3.1		13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
15⅛	5½	FrdHly	.40b	3.8	13	26	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
43⅝	19	FreqEl			20	87	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
9

BUSINESS BRIEFS

3 European Computer Firms Plan Institute for Data Systems Research

MUNICH (AP) — Three European computer companies signed a letter of intent Thursday to form a data systems research institute, according to Siemens AG, one of the participants. The other companies are Compagnie des Machines Bull of France and International Computer Ltd. of Britain.

The aim of the project is to keep up with developments in data systems technology, Siemens said. The three companies will own equal shares in the institute and each will have access to its findings. Individual research by the companies will still be done.

The institute, to begin operations in Bavaria early next year, will employ top researchers in the field and will be staffed with up to 50 persons by 1985, Siemens said.

France Fines Boehringer in Drug Case

PARIS (AP) — Three French companies controlled by the Boehringer Ingelheim pharmaceutical group of West Germany have been fined 2.5 million francs ($307,000) for keeping prices of two heart drugs artificially high, it was announced Thursday.

The Economics Ministry imposed the fines at the recommendation of the state monopolies commission. The commission ruled that Laboratoires Boehringer Ingelheim, Laboratoires Français de Thérapeutique and Laboratoires du Sud-Ouest had formed a cartel for the drugs Persantine and Peridamol.

The cost to the French social security system as a result was estimated at more than 100 million francs. The ministry ordered the companies to lower the price of the drugs by 5 percent.

Court to Hold Rumasa Chief's Goods

MADRID (Reuters) — A court has started proceedings to confiscate the personal property of José Maria Ruiz Mateos, 52, founder and former president of Spain's largest private holding company, Rumasa, which was expropriated by the Socialist government in February, court officials said.

The confiscation is designed to secure a deposit of almost $700 million set by the court to face possible claims arising from charges of smuggling, accounting fraud, social security fraud and embezzlement against the financier.

The state took over the conglomerate, which controlled 700 companies, to avert its collapse after reported losses of almost $500 million in 1982. Mr. Ruiz Mateos and another former Rumasa executive, José Diaz Hidalgo, who faces the same charges, are in London. A warrant for their arrest was issued in May, but there is no extradition treaty between Spain and Britain.

U.S. Halts Car Air-Bag Rule for a Year

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Reagan administration is suspending for one year a Carter administration regulation that would have required air bags or automatic safety belts in all passenger cars.

The Transportation Department, in announcing the suspension Wednesday, said automakers could not have met the deadline for the rule, which has an uncertain legal future.

In 1981 the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration ordered the rule rescinded, but the U.S. Court of Appeals blocked the move in 1982. This summer the Supreme Court sent the case back to the appeals court with instructions that it be returned to the Transportation Department, which said it would have new rules drawn up before the one-year suspension expires.

OPEC Panel Changes Meeting Date

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The four-member market monitoring committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has rescheduled its meeting to Sept. 15 from Sept. 13, industry sources said Thursday. OPEC sources have said that the panel will consider raising the OPEC production limit, now 17.5 million barrels a day.

The sources said OPEC rescheduled the meeting of oil ministers from Algeria, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela because Pope John Paul II had arranged to visit Vienna on Sept. 13 and security forces would be unable to handle the extra burden.

S. Africa Letting Monopolies Grow

(Continued from Page 11)

bricks, motor vehicle distribution, forest products, wire manufacture, explosives and freight forwarding. And Anglo American's sister company, De Beers Consolidated Mines, controls the world trade in diamonds.

In addition to Anglo American, a handful of producers dominate many key business sectors, while government-sanctioned cartels operate in others. They fix prices, keep out newcomers and carve up markets among themselves.

There are monopolies in the production of diesel engines, stainless steel, wooden matches, flat glass and numerous chemical products. Cement producers openly cooperate to divide up markets and to avoid price competition.

A series of mergers and takeovers in the last few months has prompted complaints that business power is being concentrated in too few hands. Many of the transactions reflect efforts by foreign companies to take advantage of high stock market prices and the firmness of the South African currency, the rand.

For example, Metal Box, a British packaging group, merged its South African operations with the packaging arm of the Barlow Rand Group, the country's biggest industrial company. The enlarged group has a 45-percent slice of the packaging market. Competition in the food and glass businessses has been stifled by similar arrangements.

The seven-member Competition Board, which reviews all merger proposals and has the power to break up those it rejects, has been plagued by personnel shortages and swamped by the rising tide of monopolies.

The board has moved against some merger attempts but mainly they involve smaller businesses such as electrical contractors and florists. In any case, it supports the government-sanctioned monopolies as being "in the public interest."

Donald Gordon, chairman of the Liberty Life Association of Africa, one of the three big insurance groups, predicted last year that just six companies would tower over the economy by the end of the decade. He says now that his forecast is coming true much sooner than he predicted.

"Everybody is jumping around trying to pick up what they can before it's picked up by someone else," he said. "If we sit back and do nothing, we're going to be losers in the race."

Some business leaders, however, see little sense in the sharp increase in mergers.

"Conglomerate formation by takeovers and amalgamations are not growth," Anton Rupert, head of the Rembrant Group, one of the country's biggest tobacco companies, said recently at the company's annual meeting. "Assets are merely shifted about on paper. We have a need for more new enterprises."

Aside from the private mergers, there is a vast network of state-controlled monopolies — the railroad system, national airline, electric utility, the broadcast and television company and the telephone system. Farmers are compelled by law to sell almost all their produce through state-run marketing boards.

Strict currency controls have prevented insurance companies, pension funds and mining houses from investing surplus cash abroad, giving them little choice but to compete for local investment openings.

For example, Old Mutual, the largest insurance group, has bought shares in more than 200 companies and owns more than 350 buildings, mostly office blocks.

South Africa's antitrust laws were tightened four years ago but they continue to observe the principle that monopolies and other restrictive practices, such as price fixing and formation of cartels, will be permitted if authorities deem them to be in the "public interest."

The Competition Board has vetoed fewer than a half dozen takeovers in the past four years. The government, under pressure from politically influential winegrowers, ignored the board's recommendation last year to break up the powerful liquor monopoly.

"It's behavior that counts in determining the measure of competition, not so much the structure of the market," said Mr. Mouton of the Competition Board. He noted that the country's sole producers of beer and wooden matches had raised their prices by far less than the overall inflation rate.

"The market is not static," he added. "New firms are appearing all the time. It's not impossible that in 10 years' time the Anglo American empire may have broken up into five or six companies."

That possibility is no solace to many smaller businesses, however.

The Competition Board received almost 100 complaints last year charging that monopolies and other restrictive practices were being abused. A caller to a recent radio talk show on monopolies complained about the lack of competition among suppliers of crushed stone. Echoing many officials of small businesses, he charged that "as competitors were gobbled up, the personal service disappeared and prices went up."

Some companies are trying to take defensive action. Pick 'n Pay, a large supermarket chain, formed a holding company last year to protect itself against predators.

"We were scared; I didn't want to work under anybody else," said the group's chairman, Raymond Ackerman.

Marine Midland To Acquire CC&M

Reuters

NEW YORK — Marine Midland Bank has agreed to acquire CM&M Group, whose principal subsidiary, Carroll, McEntee and McGinley Inc., is a primary dealer of U.S. government securities, the bank said Thursday.

Marine Midland, which is 51 percent owned by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., said it would purchase all outstanding shares of CM&M. It gave no price.

The CM&M Group will operate under its existing management and structure and will trade under the name CM&M.

Marine Midland's chairman, John R. Petty, said securities-related activities had been targeted by Marine Midland as a key growth area in anticipation of increased deregulation in the financial services industry.

Capel Still Leads Bank Survey List

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Research analysts at the stockbrokerage of James Capel & Co. have maintained their lead in the annual Continental Illinois survey, which was released Thursday.

The survey by the London investment-management unit of the Chicago-based bank reports on analysts' performance as judged by fund managers. Analysts from Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co. scored the second-highest total of points, followed by those from Phillips & Drew; Wood, Mackenzie & Co.; and Laing & Cruickshank. The survey, in its 10th year, ranks analysts covering 56 different areas.

Geoffrey Osmint, a Continental senior vice president, said the London Stock Exchange's plan to phase out fixed commissions was likely to reduce brokers' income and prompt some of them to trim their research staffs. "There is probably not going to be enough business to support all of the analysts around," he said.

Tate and Lyle Rights Issue

Reuters

LONDON — Tate and Lyle PLC will raise about £41 million through an underwritten rights issue of 13.7 million new shares on a 1-for-4 basis at 310 pence each, the company said Thursday. It said that the shares would rank for the final dividend for the year ending Oct. 1 and that pretax profit would be about £55 million, up from 1982's £40.1 million.

Dollar Advances On Korea Incident

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar advanced strongly Thursday in New York and dealers said the downing of a commercial airliner by Soviet fighter aircraft underscored why "nobody wants to go short dollars." Gold and silver were little changed.

"Any shock such as the loss of the Korean airliner sends the dollar up extremely rapidly and it's not easy to get out of a position," said Ronald Liesching, economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. "This has made U.S. traders understandably very reluctant" to sell dollars short.

The U.S. currency had drifted downward in Far Eastern and European trading, but started to creep up at the opening in New York. It briefly shot through the 2.70 Deutsche mark level on stronger evidence that Soviet fighters had shot down a Korean Air Lines jumbo jet.

The dollar ended the day in New York at 2.699 DM, up from 2.6863 Wednesday. In Frankfurt, it was quoted at 2.6875, down from 2.7035. In London the British pound rose a half cent to $1.499 from $1.494, but it eased to $1.4975 in New Ynrk from $1.5015 Wednesday.

Carmine Rotondo, corporate trader at Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said the market was "now waiting to see what the ramifications of the airline incident will be, but there's no doubt that saber-rattling anywhere in the world underpins the dollar."

Mr. Rotondo said bearishness in Europe over West Germany's economic outlook vis-à-vis the U.S. recovery was also helping the dollar in relation to the mark.

"But even if you're optimistic on M-1, there are enough uncertainties overseas — ongoing country debt negotiations, the situation in the Philippines, along with tensions in Israel, Beirut, Chad and now the Korean incident — to point to a continued strong dollar," Mr. Liesching said.

Traders will take profits on the dollar's upswings, but "the bottom line here is you better not be short dollars out of your time zone where you can't deal easily," Mr. Liesching said. "Any downside initiative will have to come from Europe."

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U.S. Agency Questions Link of Trade to Dollar

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the International Trade Commission has warned that the United States' growing merchandise trade deficits are unlikely to be turned around by a lowering of interest rates and a decrease in the value of the dollar.

Citing a study released Wednesday by the ITC, Chairman Alfred E. Eckes said other factors are often equally as important as the high value of the dollar in hurting U.S. sales overseas and encouraging the heavy flow of foreign goods in the United States.

"We should not conclude that when the dollar falls, our trade deficit will vanish. In fact, there is now reason to question the conventional wisdom that exchange rates alone dictate trade flows," Mr. Eckes told the National Press Club on Wednesday.

"A decline in the dollar will undoubtedly provide some relief to beleaguered American industry," he continued, "but a falling dollar will not end the import challenge."

The dollar's rise since 1981 has been blamed for a large part of the U.S. trade deficit, especially with Japan, because it has made foreign goods less expensive in the United States and it has raised the cost of American products overseas.

"Exchange-rate movement cannot always be assumed to be the predominant factor which determines changes in trade flows with respect to any individual product," the ITC report said.

It cited other factors, especially changes in competitors' prices, demand for the product, local production and manufacturing costs, that play key roles in changing world trade flows.

For instance, the study found that U.S.-French trade balances improved slightly even though the dollar grew in value 21 percent against the franc between 1981 and 1982. On the other hand, the U.S.-West German trade deficit worsened considerably while the dollar increased in value by 7 percent against the Deutsche mark.

The range of factors influencing trade flows varied from country to country, even with the same product, the report said.

The strength of the dollar, for instance, was found to have played a minor role in influencing trade in magnesium between the United States and Japan. The dollar's value, however, was significant in hurting U.S. sales of magnesium to the European Community, where U.S. exports faced stiff competition from Norway, also a low-cost producer and the second-largest exporter after the United States.

Mr. Eckes called "the growing challenge of imports to domestic industry as important to this decade as energy was to the 1970s."

Mr. Eckes predicted that other U.S. industries will be facing the kind of import-induced problems now hurting the American shoe, clothing, steel and auto industries.

'Smart Cards' In the Future

(Continued from Page 11)

manufacturers produce more of them, the price per card would probably drop to 20 to 40 francs. Point-of-sale terminals would be sold to businesses for several hundred dollars each and a service industry will be born to program and maintain the new products.

While expectations run high that the smart card will make a rapid move into banking, few observers expect it to soon replace existing forms of payment. "I hear a lot about replacements," said André Michand, technical director of the smart card Economic Interest Group that coordinates smart-card development in France. "But the card's most important justification for consumers is that it will offer new services."

Smart-card supporters are rather circumspect in their projections about a "cashless society." "The smart card implies a considerable change in people's habits," said a spokesman for CII-Honeywell Bull.

"Changes in means of payment happen slowly," said Jean-Louis Marchand, a member of the smart-card group at the PTT. "On the order of a generation," he added.

International Herald Tribune

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Price	Nov.	Feb.	May
430	8.75-10.75	— —	— —
450	4.75-6.25	15.25-17.25	25.00-28.00
470	3.25-4.25	10.00-11.50	18.00-21.00
490	1.75-2.75	7.00-8.50	13.00-15.50
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September 1 1983

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AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.
—(m) Al-Mal Trust ... $ 134.64

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
—(d) Boerbond ... SF 786.70*
—(d) Conbor ... SF 964.00*
—(d) Grobor ... SF 962.00
—(d) Stockbor ... SF 1,271.00*

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund ... SF 22.04
—(d) Crossbow Fund ... SF 8.17
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ... $ 17.23

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
—(w) Brit.Dollar Income ... $ 0.8270*
—(w) Brit.$ Money.Curr. ... £ 10.480
—(w) Brit.Universal Growth ... $ 1.0420*
—(w) Brit.Gold Fund ... $ 1.380
—(w) Brit.Money. CURRENCY ... $ 13.05*
—(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund ... £ 0.21.9*

CHARTER LIFE INS.,GRAND TURK B.W.I.
—(w) Growth Strategies Fd II ... £ 1.89
—(w) Venture Strategies Fd ... £ 2.93
—(w) Land Strategies Fund ... £ 1.51
—(w) Futures Strategies Fund ... £ 1.10

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund ... $ 31.48
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $ 10.70

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
—(d) Actions Suisses ... SF 308.00*
—(d) Canasec ... SF 794.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF 84.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF 88.75
—(d) Energie-Valor ... SF 147.50
—(d) Usec ... SF 844.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ... SF 128.00
—(d) Pacific-Valor ... SF 139.00

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
—+(d) Concentra ... DM 20.93*
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM 78.27*

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
—(m) American Values Common ... $ 47.59
—(m) American Values Cum. Prefs ... $161.25
—(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $ 64.20
—(d) Fidelity Australia Fund ... $8.87
—(d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. ... $1185.22
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd ... $ 34.15
—(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $ 58.42
—(d) Fidelity Orient Fund ... $ 25.97
—(d) Fidelity Frontier Fd ... $ 12.19
—(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $ 144.36
—(d) Fidelity Spcl Growth Fd ... $14.13
—(d) Fidelity World Fd. ... $ 30.89
—(d) Magellan ... $ 12.04

FORBES PO 2897 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839 3013
—(w) Gold Income ... $ 9.39
—(w) Gold Appreciation ... $ 8.76
—(w) Dollar Income ... $ 9.51

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $ 8.66*
—(d) G.T. Applied Science ... $ 17.22
—(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth Fd ... $11.86
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ... $ 14.01A
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ... $ 10.48*
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $ 17.13*
—(d) G.T. Global Technology Fund ... $15.42
—(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder ... $18.25
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund ... 19.87*
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ... $ 31.31*
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ... $ 34.01

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
28-34 Hill St, St. Helier, Jersey
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) ... $1.2677
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) ... $0.9925*
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) ... $1.1032
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) ... $0.91 80*
—(w) Long Term ... $22.99*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
—(b) J.F. Japan Trust ... Y 3921
—(b) J.F. South East Asia ... $ 31.90
—(b) J.F. Japan Technology ... Y 17,399
—(b) J.F. Pacific Sec.Sl (Acc) ... $5.61
—(b) J.F. Australia ... $ 6.58

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 Geneva))
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar ... $ 98.90
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF 959.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF 308.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific ... SF 106.90

PARIBAS-GROUP
—(d) Cortexa International ... $ 13.91
—(w) OSLI-DM ... dm 1,147.93
—(w) OBLIGESTION ... SF 92.95*
—(w) OSLI-DOLLAR ... $ 1,128.11

Royal Bank of Canada, POB 246, Guernsey
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Capital Fd ... $ 15.41*
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Income Fd ... $ 10.43
—+(d) RBC Mon. currency Fd. ... $ 20.74
—+(w) RBC North Amer. Fund ... $ 7.22*

SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ... SF) .397.00

SWISS BANK CORP
—(d) American-Valor ... SF 512.58
—(d) D-Mark Bond Selection ... DM) 15.43
—(d) Dollar Bond Selection ... $ 124.91
—(d) Florin Bond Selection ... Fl 117.96
—(d) Intervalor ... SF 69.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio ... $ F 654.34
—(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. ... SF 100.91
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF 239.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF 75.25
—(d) Universal Fund ... SF 97.14

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh ... SF 34.75
—(d) Bond-Invest. ... SF 62.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF 107.50
—(d) Globinvest ... SF 72.50
—(d) Japan-Invest ... $ F 748.50
—(d) Pacific-Invest ... SF 161.00
—(d) Salt South Afr Sh ... SF 638.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ... $ F 206.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ... DM 38.54
—(d) Unifonds ... DM 18.83
—(d) Unirak ... DM 62.68

Other Funds
(w) Actibonds Investment Fund SA $ 19.17
(w) Alexander Fund ... $ 18.66
(r) Arab Finance I.F ... $ 836.97
(b) Arlene ... $ 1,343.14
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $ 10.25
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ... SF 125.55
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd. ... $ 7.89
(w) Citadel Fund ... $ 2.15
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $ 1,792.28
(b) COMGTC ... $ 1,034.25
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. ... $ 9.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs. ... $ 23.86
+(w) Currency Trust ... 71.00
(w) D.G.C. ... $ 65.77
(b) Drakkar Invest. Fund N.V. ... $ 1,066.55
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $ 36.12
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $ 33.01
(w) East Investment Fund ... $ 352.00
(d) Europe Obligations ... L F 2,298.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ... $ 48.25*
(w) FIF-America ... $ 22.69
(w) FIF-Europe ... $ 9.69
(w) FIF-Pacific ... $ 13.98
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $ 11,309.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF 151.75
(w) Forexfund ... $ 8.66
(w) Formula Selection Fd ... SF 88.16
(d) Fonditalia ... $ 20.36
(d) Frankt.-Trust Interzins ... DM 41.94
(m) FuturGAM S.A. ... $ 96.63
(d) Global Fund Ltd ... SF 4.84
(d) Global Int'l Fund ... DM 4.84
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ... $ 905.05
(w) Hestia Fund ... $ 93.71
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ... $ 103.05
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ... $ 145.08
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $ 11.17
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $ 293.51
(w) International Gold Fund ... $ 119.32
(d) I.O. Growth ... $) 8.33
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $ 8.43
(d) Invesla DWS ... DM 38.59
(r) Invest Atlantique ... $ 89.23
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $ 10.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund ... $ 136.13
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $ 72.48*
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF 1,443
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd ... $ 20.92
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd ... $ 59.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ... $ 137.22
(d) Lirofloat ... $ 1.099
(w) Lucfund ... $ 51.76
(m) Magnafund Overseas N.V. ... $ 19.13
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $ 13.10
(b) Meteora ... Y 106,827
(m) Mont. Fin. Fd. Ltd. ... $ 97.06
(w) NAAT ... $ 10.61*
(w) Nippon Fund ... $ 28.74*
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $ 2.79*
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $ 143.26
(m) NSP F.I.T. ... $ 134.23
(m) Opportunity Fd Overs.NV ... $ 30.90
(w) PANCURRI Inc. ... $ 13.47
(w) Permal Value Fund N.V. ... $ 1,003.74
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(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ... $ 2,421.94
(d) Renta Fund ... $ 45.20
(d) Rentinvest ... LF 1,890
(d) Safe Fund ... $ 10.22
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $ 10.19
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF 89.10*
(d) SCI/Tech SA Luxembourg ... $ 10.44
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM 1)).40
(w) State St. American ... $ 139.14
(w) State St Bank Equity Hdgs NV ... 58.73
(w) Strategy Investment Fund ... $ 19.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $ 80.00
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $ 109.64
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $ 78.72
(m) Tweedy, Browne N.V. ... $) .409.67
(m) Tyche S.A. Class A ... $ 99.01
(d) UNICO Fund ... DM 72.10
(w) Wedge Japan N.V. ... $ 75.31
(w) Wedge Pacific N.V. ... $ 53.03
(w) Wedge U.S. N.V. ... $ 62.58
(m) Winchester Overseas ... $ 7.90
(m) Winchester Diversified ** ... $20.91 *
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CORRIGENDUM

It is notified for the general information that the International Pre-Qualification Notice published in International Herald Tribune, New York Times, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and Handelsblatt on June 10th, 1983 and June 17th, 1983 has been amended and now it is requested that the International Pre-Qualification Notice may be read as under

PART I

Category A

1) Supply of complete plants for phosphoric acid and de-ammonium phosphate.

Category B

1) 2 complete seawater desalination plants (1 for 1 mgd and 1 for 3 mgd capacity).
2) 2 turbines (steam) 25 mW each with accessories, incl. erection-installation.
3) 4 electric generating sets - 750 kVA each, and 25 generating sets from 10 kVA to 500 kVA.
4) Allied electrical equipments.
5) Boilers with all accessories.

Category C

1) Civil work: Construction of main plant buildings, residential blocks for employees, ware-houses and administration blocks.
2) Construction of 2 reservoirs (1 for 1 mgd and 1 for 3 mgd capacity).

Category D

1) Fabrication of various types of vessels and tanks.

Category E

1) Supply of construction materials.
2) Supply of m.s. plates.
3) Supply of s.s. sheets.
4) Supply of vehicles, cranes.
5) Supply of complete workshop and workshop equipment.

Category F

1) Insurance.
2) Cargo handling.

Category G

1) Establishment of 50 bed hospital (incl. construction and complete supply of medical equipment).

PART II

Category A

1) Supply of Sulphuric acid plant attached with Gray Portland Cement plant capacity 3000 TPD each, based on phosphor gypsum as raw material.

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Items given vide Part II above are proposed to be taken only from USA, UK, FRG and AUSTRIA.

Other items defined under Part I are untied, the companies/firms of repute from any country may submit application for pre-qualifications

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WEST GERMANY
Tel.: 0211/353930. Telex: 8582787.
Attn.: Mr. R. Sturies

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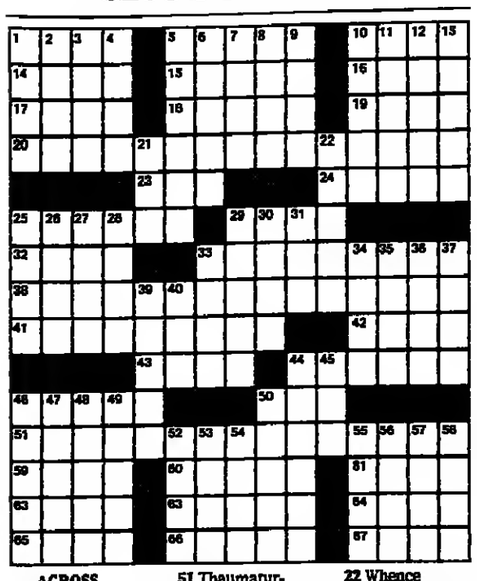

ACROSS

1 O. J. was one
5 Beat it!
10 Sweet smell
14 Right on!
15 Equally
16 A Met score
17 Sunday paper sect.
18 An African capital
19 Proverbial septet
20 Giants in "Gulliver's Travels"
23 Noah's masterpiece
24 Pope's "—— on Man"
25 Indian of Arizona
29 Grafter's item
32 Filipino's machete
33 Rascals' temporary quarters
38 Freedom zealot
41 Sherman at Atlanta
42 Ditto's kin
43 "Planet of the ——"
44 Pea in a peashooter
46 Some are white
50 Greek goddess of vengeance
51 Thaumaturgist's cousin
59 Hits the "+" button
60 Ocean comers and goers
61 Record
62 Transport
63 Makes uniform
64 Augury
65 A son of Aphrodite
66 Meaningful
67 Close frayed edges

DOWN

1 Fishhook component
2 Love, to Virgil
3 Mother of the Gorgons
4 Door part
5 Pasquinade
6 Dull thump
7 Square frequented by Holmes's circle
8 Related
9 City near Phoenix
10 Principal constituent
11 Yards of buildings
12 Ascending vine
13 Bulky and heavy
21 Morse's dash
22 Whence Columbus came
25 Pillowed and blanketed
26 End of the world
27 Pub offerings
28 Master stroke
29 Hearts
30 Composer Stravinsky
31 Electrical unit
33 X out
34 Single
35 Horizontal timber
36 Comfort
37 Tartan donner
39 Idol of a sort
40 In the know
44 Strait-laced
45 Corrode
46 Sudden Niagara
47 Fervency
48 Eventuated
49 Snakelike roads
50 Proxy
52 Columnist's line
53 Emulate Greg Louganis
54 Product of cogitation
55 Monad
56 Insipid
57 What Watson won in '82
58 Tear to bits

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"BOY, IS HIS MOTHER GONNA BE MAD! HE DREW PICTURES ALL OVER HIMSELF!"

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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RIPPE

COSTAM

LINCEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

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Answer: Could it be a place to live if you've got time?—A CELL

WEATHER

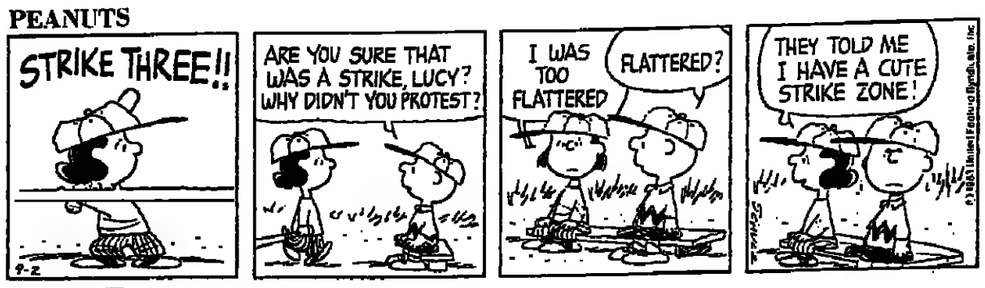
EUROPE	NIGH C	NIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	22	72	20	68	c
Amsterdam	21	70	14	57	c
Athens	30	86	22	72	fr
Belgrade	28	82	16	61	fr
Berlin	29	84	17	63	fr
Brussels	21	70	18	64	c
Bucharest	27	81	17	63	fr
Budapest	26	79	17	63	fr
Copenhagen	27	81	16	61	fr
Costa Del Sol	27	81	17	63	fr
Dublin	17	63	13	55	sh
Edinburgh	19	66	11	52	c
Florence	21	68	16	61	fr
Frankfurt	23	73	17	63	o
Geneva	20	68	15	59	o
Helsinki	10	64	5	41	fr
Istanbul	26	79	20	68	c
Las Palmas	26	79	21	70	fr
Lisbon	24	75	16	61	c
London	19	66	15	59	r
Madrid	25	77	16	61	fr
Milan	28	82	18	64	c
Moscow	18	64	13	55	c
Munich	26	79	14	57	c
Nice	28	82	21	70	fr
Oslo	20	68	14	57	fr
Paris	23	73	18	64	r
Prague	26	64	15	59	c
Reykjavik	8	46	5	41	c
Rome	30	86	20	68	fr
Stockholm	22	72	10	50	c
Venice	28	82	18	64	fr
Vienna	27	81	15	59	fr
Warsaw	24	64	11	52	fr
Zurich	24	75	15	59	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	25	77	10	50	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	n.o.
Damascus	30	86	17	63	fr
Jerusalem	34	68	20	68	fr
Tel Aviv	31	86	22	72	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	15	59	18	50	fr
Sydney	20	68	11	52	fr

ASIA	NIGH C	NIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	30	86	24	75	c
Beijing	31	88	21	70	r
Hong Kong	28	82	25	77	c
Manila	30	86	25	77	c
New Delhi	33	91	27	81	c
Seoul	31	88	24	75	c
Shanghai	33	91	26	79	fr
Singapore	33	91	26	79	o
Taipei	32	90	26	79	th
Tokyo	32	90	28	82	th
AFRICA					
Algiers	21	88	21	70	fr
Cairo	36	97	21	70	fr
Cape Town	10	00	5	41	c
Casablanca	25	77	17	63	fr
Harare	—	—	—	—	n.o.
Nairobi	28	82	13	55	fr
Tunis	33	91	20	68	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	13	55	9	48	c
Lima	31	70	18	64	c
Mexico City	26	79	13	55	pc
Nassau	23	91	23	73	pc
Rio de Janeiro	31	88	15	59	fr
São Paulo	30	86	21	70	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	14	57	7	45	c
Boston	25	77	17	63	pc
Chicago	30	86	15	59	pc
Denver	31	88	13	55	fr
Detroit	29	54	14	77	fr
Honolulu	31	88	23	73	fr
Houston	35	95	24	75	pc
Los Angeles	32	90	21	70	pc
Miami	32	90	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	31	88	17	63	fr
Montreal	25	77	15	59	fr
New York	28	82	20	68	fr
San Francisco	23	72	16	61	r
Seattle	20	68	21	70	r
Toronto	23	73	16	61	c
Washington	30	86	17	63	fr

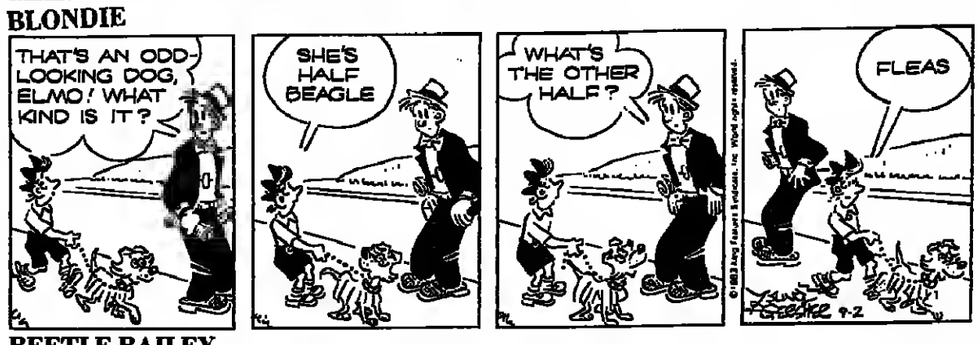
c—cloudy; fo—foggy; fr—fair; h—hail; o—overcast; pc—partly cloudy; r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; st—stormy

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy early, change later. Temp. 23—17 173—631. LONDON: Overcast with rain. Temp. 22—12 172—541. MADRID: Fair. Temp. 31—16 (88—61). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 30—19 (86—66). PARIS: Cloud early, rain later. Temp. 22—13 172—551. ROME: Fair. Temp. 28—20 182-681. TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 33—21 188—701. ZURICH: Change with showers. Temp. 24—15 179—591. BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27—22 181—721. HONG KONG: Fair Temp. 32—25 188—771. MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33—24 190—751. SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 31—24 186—741. SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 30—25 186—771. TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 29—26 184—791.

PEANUTS

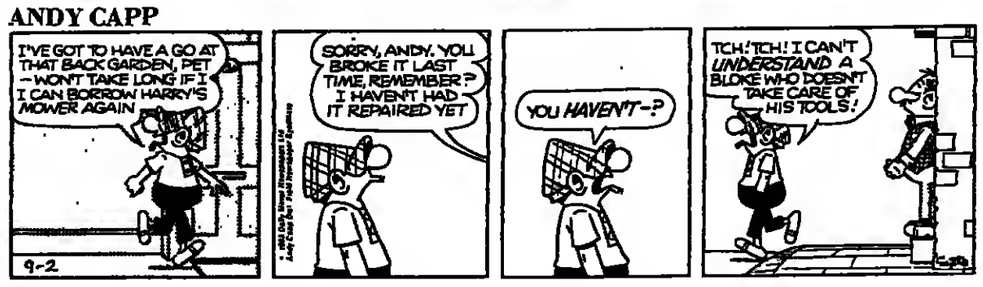


BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

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Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	371	365
ACF Holdine	164	162
AKZO	74	73.40
Albert Hein	165.20	164.50
AMEV	124.30	123.80
Amrobank	60.90	59.80
A'Dam Rub	9.50	8
Boskalis	47	46.80
BVG	219	216.50
Buertmann T	47.50	47
Caland Hldg	35	35
Elsevier	379	373
Ennia	129	128.50
Fokker	37.20	37.20
Gist Brocades	156	158.50
Heineken	125.50	126
H.V.A.	115.50	114.50
Hoogovens	34.30	33.20
K.L.M.	146.30	145.70
Naarden	38.70	38
Nat. Nedder	154.20	154
Nedlloyd	90.50	90.50
Oce Vander G	207	207
OGEM	0.57	0.58
Pakhoed	58	58.50
Phillips	49.30	48.20
Robeco	212.10	210.50
Rodamco	126.80	126.80
Rollinco	304.70	303.40
Rorenta	190.70	190.80
Royal Dutch	141.40	141.70
RSV	4.60	4.95
Unilever	215.50	216.20
Van Ommer	28.50	28.20
VMF-Stork	75.20	76
VNU	106.80	107

Aex-Cbs Index: 138.88
Previous: 138.48

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Acfo-Gevaert	2,400	2,390
Arbed	1,320	1,330
Bekaert	3,000	3,000
Cockerill	161	162
EBES	2,400	2,400
GB-Inno-BM	3,050	3,050
GBL (B.Jambl	2,310	2,325
Hoboken	4,660	4,700
Kredietbank	4,400	4,420
Petrofina	5,000	5,990
Soc. Generals	1,880	1,875
Solvay	4,955	4,995
Traction Elec	N.A.	3,455
V. Montagne	3,460	3,500

Bourse Index: 341.22
Previous: 341.63

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	76	74.90
Allianz Vers.	637	629
BASF	148.70	147.30
Bayer	147.80	145.30
Bayer Hypo	282	277.50
Bayer Verein	316	314
BMW	380	379
Commerzbnk	168.50	163
Conti. Gummi	105.20	103.50
Daimler	570	566
Deausse	359	350
Demag	153	151.10
D. Babcock	161	161
Deutsche Bk	309	305.50
Dz Schulte	271	270
Dresdner Bk	170	165.80
GHH	139.60	140
Hanog Lloyd	42.50	42.50
Hochtief	430	415
Hoechst	156	153
Hoesch	48.50	48
Holzmann	430	423.50
Horten	160.80	152.80
Kali u Salz	313	209.80
Karstadt	256.50	250
Kaufhof	250	244
KHD	242.50	308.50
Kloeckner	39.20	39.50
Krupp	76.10	76
Linde	373.50	371
Lufthansa	124	122
MAN	127	128.50
Mannesmann	137.90	134.50
Metallgesell.	212	215
Munch. Ruck	560	560
Preussag	261	260
Ruetgerswk	337	334.50
RWE.new	165.90	165.50
Schering	336	329
Siemens	336.50	333.50
Thyssen	70.10	69.50
Varta	167	167
Veba	165.10	163.50
VEW	118.80	117.70
Volkswagen	211	207.50

Commerzbank Index: 936.88
Previous: 934.10

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Cheung Kong	7.80	7.95
China Light	15.50	15.80
Cross Harbor	11.60	11
Hang Seng Bk	42	43
HK Electric	5.70	5.70
HK Hotels	N.Q.	28.50
HK Land	3.575	3.66
HK Shanghai	7.75	7.75
HK Tel	37.50	37.75
HK Wharf	3.80	3.85
Hutch Wamp	12.40	12.80
Jardine Math	12.70	12.90
Jardine Sec	9.05	8.90
New World	3.025	3.05
Shaw Bros	N.Q.	—
BNK Property	5.90	5.75

Other Markets

Sep. 1

Closing Prices in local currencies

	Close	Prev.
Sime Darby	N.Q.	—
Stelux	1.96	1.98
Swire Pacific	13.70	14
Swire Prpty	5.20	5.25
Wheelock	3.15	3.15
Wheel Mar	2	2
Winsor	5.65	5.20
World Intl	1.67	1.68

Hang Seng Index: 955.24
Previous: 965.94

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	9	8.90
Barlow	12.60	12.60
Blyvoor	N.A.	18.75
Buffels	N.A.	77
Ehandsrand	15.50	15.10
GFSA	151	151
Harmony	28.50	28.50
Kloof	57	51.25
Pal Steyn	N.A.	43.75
Rustplat	14.20	14.20
S.A. Brew	7.55	7.55
St. Helenn	48.50	49
Sasol	4.60	4.60

Composite Stock Index: 986.15
Previous: 987.48

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	209½	203½
Allied Lyons	1.42	1.41
AngloAM Gld	1.25¼	1.23¾
Babcock-Wil	1.63	1.64
Barclays BK	4.72	4.64
Boss	3.40	3.38
BAT Ind.	1.40	1.40
Beecham Gp	3.40	3.36
BICC	2.25	2.23
BL	0.73	0.73
BOC Int'l	2.17	2.19
Boots	1.70	1.68
Bowater	2.10	2.09
BP	4.38	4.34
Brit.Home St.	2.65	2.67
BTR	5.34	5.34
Burmah	1.73	1.72
Cadbury Sc.	1.05	1.04
Charter Gold	2.46	2.46
Coats Patons	0.71	0.72½
Cons. Gold Fds	6.87	6.87
Courtaulds	0.99	1.02
Dalgety	3.82	3.84
De Beers	9.40	9.52
Distillers	2.30	2.25
Driefontein	37½	36¾
Dunlop	0.53	0.54
Ffisons	7	7
Free St Ged	48½	48
GEC	2.05	2.05
GKN	1.76	1.77
Glaxo	8.10	8.15
Grand Met	3.28	3.30
Guinness	1.11	1.11
GUS	5.10	5.21
Hanson Trust	2.19	2.17
Hawker-Sidd	3.08	3.08
ICI	5.42	5.42
ICL	0.67	0.69
Imps	1.10	1.11
Lloyds	4.99	4.94
Lonrho	1.05	1.04
Lucas	1.68	1.68
Marks-Spenc	2.07	2.06
Metal Box	2.54	2.56
Midland Bk	4.32	4.29
NatWest Bk	5.94	5.89
Pilkington	2.33	2.38
Plessey	1.89	1.93
Randfontein	151.50	150.50
Rank Org.	1.80	1.79
Reed	3.08	3.08
Royal Dutch	31.25	31.63
RTZ	6.59	6.59
Shell	6.12	6.10
Stand Charter	4.57	4.54
Tate & Lyle	2.56	2.60
Tesco Stores	1.46	1.38
Thorn (Al)	5.97	5.87
Trafalgar N	1.74	1.74
TrustHousesF	1.72	1.72
TI Group	1.59	1.52
Ultramar	6.87	6.84
Unilever	7.65	7.65
Utd Biscuits	1.50	1.47
Vickers	1.10	1.19
War Loan 3½	35	34¾
W. Deep	68¼	59¾
W. Holding	55¼	56
Woolworth	2.73	2.73
ZCI	0.19	0.19

F.T. 30 Index: 788.60
Previous: 787.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Bca Commerc	30,050	30,250
Bastogi	236	242
Centrals	2,031	2,100
Credito Ital	3,450	3,450
Fiat	3,214	3,301
Finsider	45	47
Generali	143,975	143,500
IFI	5,087	5,035
Italcementi	46,600	46,570
LaRinascente	362	362
Mediobanca	69,000	66,700
Montedison	229,50	225
Olivetti	3,515	3,530
Pirelli	2,925	2,880
Saia Viscosa	1,245	1,236
Sfanda	5,920	5,910

BCI Index: 292.94
Previous: 281.91

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	450.20	447
Alsthom Atl.	148	149.40
Av. Dassault	450	449
Bancaire	324	319.50
Bic	596	601
Bouygues	718	723
BSN-GD	1,960	1,960
Carrefour	1,379	1,375
Club Mediter	705	712
Cofimeg	177	180.90
Crouzet Loire	52.90	56
Dumez	886	888
Eaux (C Gis)	369.50	369.50
Elf-Aquitaine	190.50	196.10
Europe 1	678	679
Nachette	1,090	1,110
Imetal	72	70.05
Lafarge Cop	280	284
Lagrand	1,940	1,950
Matra	1,823	1,835
Michelin	788	780
MM Pennar	46	45
Moet Henn	1,195	1,197
Moulinex	77.10	77.10
Nord-Est	48.50	48
Occidentale	701	684
Oreal (L'')	1,815	1,850
Pernod Ric	730	723
Peugeot	169	167
Pechiney I Psel	205	206
Poclain	79	79.80
Printemps	116	115.90
Radiotechn.	410	401
Redoute	1,063	1,065
Roussel Uclaf	435	437
Skis Rossignol	966	968
Sour Perrier	330	332
Telemecan	1,120	1,110
Thomson Bdt	175.50	169
Valeo	296	294.90

Aspft Index: 157.41
Previous: 157.63

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Boustead	3.10	3.10
Cold Storage	5.30	5.55
DBS	9.70	9.80
FraserNeave	4.10	4.10
Haw Par Bros	2.72	N.T.
Inchcape	3.30	3.26
Keppel Ship	3.42	3.52
Malay Banking	9.45	9.35
OCBC	10.80	10.90
OUB	4.40	4.42
Sime Darby	2.09	2.09
SI Steamship	1.93	1.93
SI Trading	5.80	5.90
U Engineers	N.T.	—
UOB	5.25	5.30

Fraser Ind. Index: 5,513.15
Previous: 5,547.14

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
Alfa Laval	220	223
Asea	405	405
Astra	750	750
Atlas Copco	114	114
Boliden	443	440
Bofors	330	330
Cementabut	780	780
Electrolux	260	248
Ericsson	390	390
Essette	280	290
Fiaki	285	280
Handelsban-ken	100	174
Pharmacia	460	460
Saab-Scania	273	271
Sandvik	310	305
SKF	163	157
Swedish Match	253	247
Volvo	476	473

Affarsvarlden Index: 637.60
Previous: 622.60

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	1.58	1.55
ANI	2.72	2.72
ANZ Bk	4.85	4.85
Boral	3.28	3.16
Bougainville	2.95	2.95
Brambles	2.63	2.60
Broken Hill P	11.70	11.35
Coles	3.35	3.30
CSR	4.22	4.22
Comalco	3.20	3.18
CRA	6.84	6.82
Elder Smith	4.15	4.20
EZ Ind.	6.20	6.30
Hooker	1.33	1.31
Masonite	3.15	3.10
MIM Hldg	4.50	4.48
Myer Emp	1.55	1.62
Oakbridge	1.35	1.48
Pko Wstrd	7.74	7.64
Poseidon	6.10	2.90
RGC	4.95	4.95
Robe River	2.20	2.25
Santos	8.20	8.16
Sleigh	1.04	1.07
Southland	0.37	0.38
Woodside Petl	1.35	N.A.
Wormald	3.20	3.20

All ordinaries Index: 796.60
Previous: 781.38

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	600	595
Asahi Chem.	353	378
Asahi Glass	615	600
BK Tokyo	291	291
Bridgestone	501	505
Canon	1,430	1,400
Dai Nip. Print	866	888
Daiwa	528	529
Fuji Bank	500	500
Fuji Photo	2,260	2,250
Fujitsu	1,340	1,320
Hitachi	858	848
Honda Motor	865	854
IHI	162	160
Itoh	285	278
Jal	2,590	2,370
Kajima	328	325
Kansai Pw	897	895
Kao Soap	615	615
Kaw Steel	174	174
Kirin Brew	430	430
Komatsu	535	530
Kubota	310	313
Matsu ElInd	1,570	1,560
Matsu ElWks	590	590
Mitsubishi Bk	500	500
Mitsubi Chem.	272	270
Mitsubi Corp.	395	318
Mitsubi Elec	419	415
Mitsubi Heavy	210	210
Mitsui Co.	365	369
Mitsukoshi	365	365
Mitsumi	915	915
Nikko Sec	429	431
NEC	1,440	1,440
Nippon Steel	146	144
Nippon Yusen	241	240
Nissan Motor	707	705
Nomura	745	746
Olympus	1,070	1,070
Ricoh	894	899
Sharp	1,440	1,410
Sony Corp	3,340	3,380
SumiBank	500	500
Sumit Chem.	101	101
Sumit Metal	159	159
Taisei	223	228
Taisho Mar	317	316
Takeda	833	830
Tellin	346	348
Tokyo El Pwr	971	970
Tokyo Marine	466	470
Toray	420	420
Toshiba	378	372
Toyo Kogyo	408	404
Toyota	1,160	1,140
Yamaichi	449	450

New Index: 680.72
Previous: 670.53
Nikkei-DJ Index: 9,238.35
Previous: 9,187.43

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	818	808
BK Leu	4,270	4,350
Br Boveri	1,210	1,188
Buehrle	1,545	1,530
Ciba Geigy	2,065	1,975
Cr Suisse	2,160	2,100
Elektrowatt	2,920	2,820
Fischer	630	620
Heff-Roche B	8,975	8,850
Suchard	5,800	5,775
Winterth	2,740	2,720
Zurich Ins.	16,300	14,200
Landis Gyr	1,360	1,300
Nestle	4,505	3,890
Sandoz	6,025	5,975
SBG	311	309
Schindler	2,425	2,375
Sulzer	255	254
Swissair	845	842
UBS	3,205	3,200
Winterthur	2,980	2,970

SBC Index: 354.15
Previous: 351.79
N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Canadian Indexes

Sept. 1

	Noon	Previous
Montreal	441.95	441.61
Toronto	2,494.80	2,483.00

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	D	D	U	P			M	A	N		T	B	A	R
L	O	R	N	A		C	U	R	E		R	I	T	A
B	L	E	S	T		A	C	T	A		A	N	T	S
S	L	I	P	O	F	T	H	E	T	O	N	G	U	E
			E	I	R	E		L	E	N	S			
J	O	H	N	S	O	N	S		R	U	I	N	E	D
A	P	E	T		Z	A	N	E		S	T	O	R	E
M	I	N		E	T	A	N	A			O	W	N	
E	N	R	O	L		E	C	R	U		I	N	I	T
S	E	I	N	E	S		K	I	R	S	T	E	N	S
			E	R	I	A		C	A	E	S			
F	A	L	L	O	F	F	T	H	E	W	A	G	O	N
O	L	E	O		T	I	R	E		A	B	A	S	E
R	O	A	N		E	R	A	S		R	O	O	T	S
K	U	N	G		R	E	P			D	Y	N	E	S

Crusader Insurance Sold

Reuters

NEW YORK — Marsh & McLennan announced Thursday that it and Fireman's Fund Insurance have completed the sale of Crusader Insurance to Cigna Corp. Crusader is 75 percent owned by C.T. Bowring & Co., a subsidiary of Marsh & McLennan, and 25 percent owned by Fireman's Fund.

BOOKS

THE CHILDREN OF THE SUN

By Oakley Hall. 358 pp. $17.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Robert W. Smith

IN this, his 12th novel, Oakley Hall fictionalizes the famous journey of Cabeza de Vaca and three companions through the American Southwest and Mexico in 1535-36, a saga extraordinary enough to deter any writer. Hall, undaunted, succeeds admirably in giving us a bold, bloody, and lustful tale, rigorously researched, and told with verve and panache. "The Children of the Sun" can stand comfortably with Hall's best, his critically celebrated "Warlock" (1958).

The epic 1,600-mile journey across mountain and desert has been known about since 1542 when de Vaca recounted it in "Naufragios" ("The Castaways"). The four who make the trek, remnants of a 400-man Spanish force shipwrecked on the Texas coast, include, besides de Vaca, Captain André Dorantes, an outstanding soldier and bodyguard to Cortes when he defeated Montezuma, last of the Aztec rulers, in 1521; another captain, Alonso del Castillo; and Dorantes's Moorish servant, Estaban.

On the walk, de Vaca and Dorantes, through God's intercession, heal many natives, who come to call them "The Children of God" for their good works. Without the healing, they would never have made it to Mexico, not with Estaban's womanizing and Alonso's troublesome tendencies. En route, they hear of seven magic cities of tall buildings and precious stones farther north, and although disbelieving this, they pass the rumor on to the viceroy in Mexico. That worthy launches the last big Spanish expedition to the fabled cities and sends Dorantes along with Coronado's troops as chronicler.

The trek changes Dorantes's life. In flashbacks we see him raping, torturing and plundering as a bodyguard to Cortes during the conquest, able to rationalize his cruelty because of the sanguinary Aztec enemy. The Aztecs were defeated not so much by the Spaniards as by a coalition of neighboring tribes tired of being sacrificial victims. Once sacrificed they would be cut up, mixed with peppers and squash, and stewed. The Spanish would burn you alive — they got good at it during the Inquisition — but they didn't eat their victims. After being God-fired on the trek, Dorantes finds greater similarities than differences in the two peoples — both religions had baptism, confession, fasting, and a celibate priesthood — and spends his energies urging better treatment for the natives.

R.B. Cunninghame Graham, the celebrated Scottish writer, wrote that it was impossible not to feel sorry for the wretched Mexicans; the Spaniards dropped on them as from another planet with weapons and horses they could oppose only with heroism. Add to this smallpox (which as late as 1779 killed 20 percent of the population of Mexico City), and the worst killer, typhus, and by 1650 there were only 1 million left of the 11 million natives there at the time of the conquest.

Hall clears the spatial hurdle without rupture. His Spaniards reek of reality, alternately merciless and mild, vulgar and dignified, hating and loving. One breathes the Spain of Cervantes in his New World plunderers. The dialogue between Dorantes and his old comrades-in-arms crackles as they relive the old victories and occasional defeats ("An old soldier is one who ran when he was young") and he attempts to explain to them that the peaceful way is more powerful than the way of the warrior. His Indians, especially as he depicts them on the trek, exude the authenticity of that frenetic time.

Hall's novel is faithful to the original accounts. His prose moves, though he has a tendency to overwrite and lacks the restraint that lies just this side of art. While avoiding clichés, he is sometimes lazy with words (for instance he seems obsessed with "obsidian" and uses it a dozen times; in four pages he has knife, teeth, and eyes, all obsidian). But on its own terms as a sprawling saga with little sag this is an enjoyable reading adventure for a long summer afternoon.

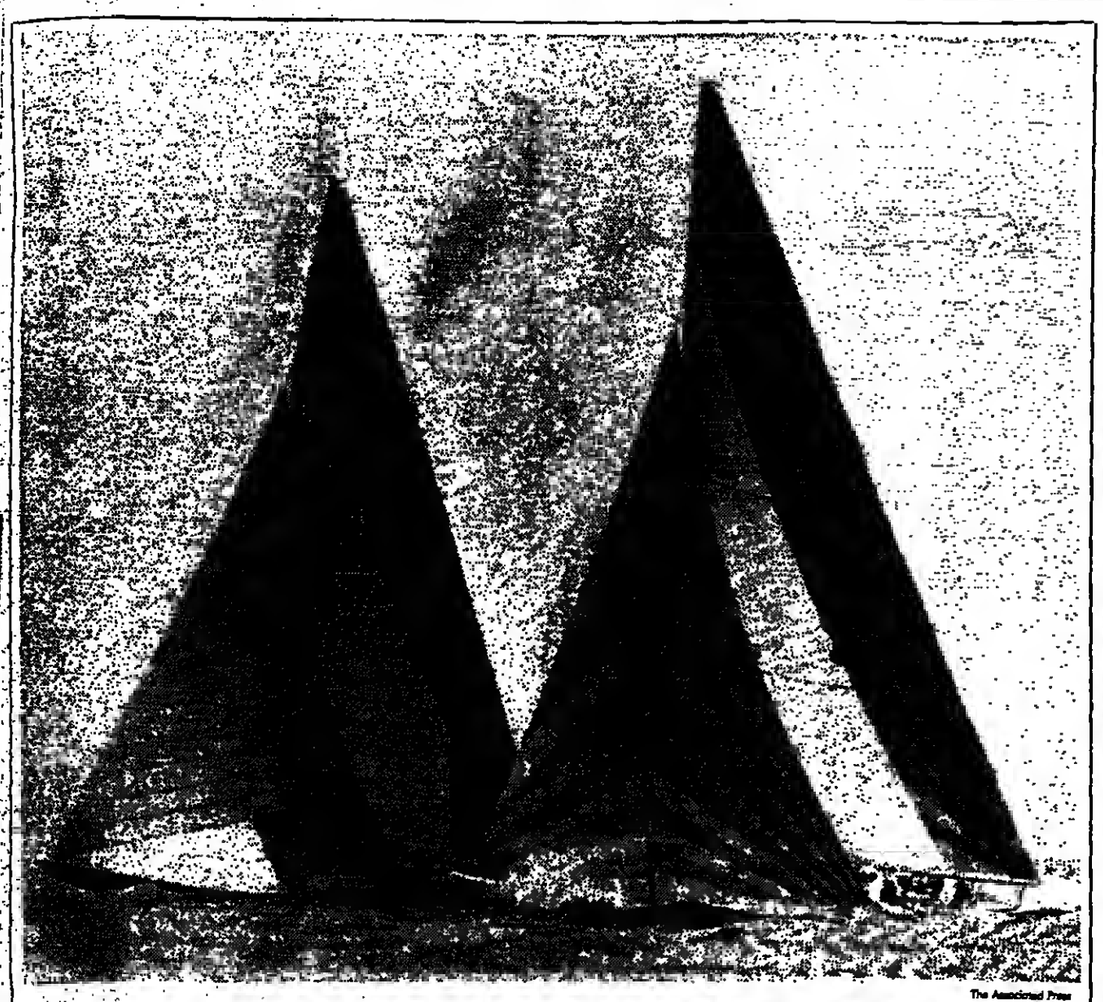
Robert W. Smith, a Washington-based writer, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

DOUBLED contracts can be divided into two major categories, and a few minor ones

SPORTS



The Associated Press

In a stunning upset, Victory '83 of Britain (sail No. K-22) defeated Australia II by 13 seconds in the opening of the America's Cup challenger finals Wednesday in Newport, Rhode Island. Many observers thought Australia II, with an innovative winged keel, would take the best-of-seven series in four straight. Meanwhile, Liberty beat Courageous twice in three U.S. defender contests. The matches left Liberty with an 11-8 record and Courageous at 11-10.

Noah, Lendl, Wilander, Evert Gain in N.Y.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Yannick Noah of France, showing no ill effects from a knee injury, defeated Scott Davis, 6-1, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, Wednesday in a first-round match in the U.S. Open Tennis Championships at the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadow.

The fourth-seeded Noah, who won the French Open in May, was

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

joined in the second round by Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the No. 2 seed, who brushed aside Florin Segarceanu of Romania, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2, and fifth-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden, who stopped Frenchman Guy Forget, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Also winning an opening-round match was the defending women's champion, Chris Evert Lloyd, who dropped the match's opening game before crushing Britain's Shelly Walpole, 6-1, 6-0.

Noah has played only one grand prix tournament since the French Open, partly because of a 42-day suspension imposed for missing a match in the World Team Cup Tournament in West Germany last May and partly because of tendinitis in his right knee. The injury forced him to retire during a match in the Players' International tournament in Montreal, and he subsequently pulled out of the ATP Championships for the same reason.

Against Davis, a member of the U.S. Junior Davis Cup team and a qualifier here, Noah's all-court game was in command. The match was delayed by rain for 75 minutes after Davis held serve to begin the fourth set, but Noah got the only service break he needed in the seventh game and then served out for the match.

"It's the second match I've won in three months and it makes me happy," said Noah. "If I can win two or three matches I'll be really in the tournament. Right now what I need is more matches."

Evert, the No. 2 seed, had no problem after dropping the opening game to Walpole and she reeled off the next 12 games.

"She basically didn't have anything to hurt me with," Evert said of her 17-year-old opponent, who joined the professional tour full-time in January.

The rain put off the first-round match of Martina Navratilova, the top women's seed. She was to meet Emilse Raponi Longo of Argentina in a first-round match Thursday.

Besides Evert, other seeded women who won their opening-round matches included ninth-seeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, No. 14 Jo Durie of Britain, No. 10 Zina Garrison, No. 11 Barbara Potter and No. 13 Claudia Kohde of West Germany.

Other seeded men who advanced were No. 12 Johan Kriek, who outlasted Harold Solomon, 5-7, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4, and No. 13 Steve Denton, who stopped Mike Gandolfo, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Besides the Navratilova-Raponi Longo clash, the rain caused postponement of several other scheduled matches. They all were rescheduled for Thursday.

Two matches that began Wednesday night were suspended after a third rain delay and were to be completed Thursday. In those matches, Brian Gottfried was leading Tim Mayotte, 7-6, 2-6, 2-1, and John Sadri had a 7-6, 4-1 lead over 1971 U.S. Open champion Stan Smith.

Lendl, who lost to Jimmy Connors in the final here last year, never lost his serve as he dominated Segarceanu. He had 5-1 leads in both the first and third sets.

"I'm never looking for tough matches," Lendl said of his easy victory. "I wish I was able to pace myself for two weeks, but it's better to play well all the time."

Wilander dropped his serve in the second and sixth games of the opening set, then never lost it again enroute to his easy victory. Still, the 1982 French Open champion said he had no illusions about winning this event.

"I am definitely not in the top three on this surface," said the Swede. "I need to work on my first and second serve, my volley and come to the net more."

Wednesday's opening match on center court at Louis Armstrong Stadium was unusual in that it featured two players who are not ranked in the top 120 in the world. However, the brand of tennis they played was worthy of the spotlight.

Ilie Nastase of Romania and Peter Fleming of the United States battled for just over three hours before Fleming prevailed, 7-6, 6-4, 2-6, 2-6, 7-5.

UPI

Yannick Noah

WOMEN'S SINGLES

First Round

Helena Sukova, Czechoslovakia, def. Eva Pfaff, West Germany, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4. Beth Herr, U.S., def. Lilian Drescher, Switzerland, 6-3, 6-0. Zina Garrison, U.S., def. Leish Thompson, U.S., 7-5, 6-1. Kim Steinmetz, U.S., def. Renata Sasak, Yugoslavia, 6-0, 6-1. Etsuko Inoue, Japan, def. Katerina Skronska, Czechoslovakia, 7-5, 6-2. Jo Durie, Britain, def. Rosalyn Fairbank, South Africa, 6-1, 6-3. Sabrina Goles, Yugoslavia, def. Anne Hobbs, Britain, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5. Ivanna Madruga-Osses, Argentina, def. Patricia Medrado, Brazil, 6-4, 6-2. Shelly Solomon, U.S., def. Pam Casale, U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 6-3. Rosie Casals, U.S., def. Corinne Vanier, France, 6-2, 7-5. Terry Phelps, U.S., def. Jennifer Mundel, South Africa, 7-5, 6-1. Claudia Kohde (13), West Germany, def. Marie-Christine Calleja, France, 6-2, 6-2. Chris Evert Evert (2), U.S., def. Shelly Walpole, Britain, 6-1, 6-0. Andrea Temesvari (9), Hungary, def. Jill Davis, U.S., 6-3, 7-6 (7-2). JoAnne Russell, U.S., def. Catrin Jexell, Sweden, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4. Iva Budarova, Czechoslovakia, def. Sandy Collins, U.S., 6-0, 5-7, 6-4. Peanut Louie, U.S., def. Wendy White, U.S., 6-4, 6-4. Kim Schaefer, U.S., def. Annabel Croft, Britain, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2. Lele Forood, U.S., def. Heather Ludloff, U.S., 7-6 (7-4), 1-6, 6-2. Marcela Skuherska, Czechoslovakia, def. Barbara Hallquist, the Netherlands, 6-0, 6-3. Manuela Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Leslie Allen, U.S., 6-4, 6-1. Anne White, U.S., def. Lucia Romanov, Romania, 7-5, 4-6, 6-0. Laura Bernstein, U.S., def. Elizabeth Sayers, Australia, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3. Barbara Potter (11), U.S., def. Beth Norton, U.S., 6-1, 6-2. Andrea Leand, U.S., def. Marcella Mesker, the Netherlands, 6-2, 6-4. Alycia Moulton, U.S., def. Candy Reynolds, U.S., 6-4, 6-1. Julie Harrington, U.S., def. Barbara Gerken, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 7-5. Terry Holladay, U.S., def. Ann Henricksson, U.S., 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. Pam Shriver (5), U.S., def. Laura DuPont, U.S., 6-0, 6-3. Yvonne Vermaak, South Africa, def. Phyllis Blackwell, U.S., 6-4, 6-1. Catherine Claire, France, def. Kate Latham, U.S., 6-1, 1-6, 6-4. Pam Teeguarden, U.S., def. Michelle Torres, U.S., 4-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3.

MEN'S SINGLES

First Round

Tom Gullikson, U.S., def. Claudio Panatta, Italy, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2. Jerome Vanier, France, def. Robert Van't Hof, U.S., 6-3, 6-1, 6-1. Mats Wilander (5), Sweden, def. Guy Forget, France, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. Steve Denton (13), U.S., def. Mike Gandolfo, U.S., 7-6 (8-6), 6-4, 6-4. Gilles Moretton, France, def. David Pate, U.S., 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 7-6 (7-4). Ricardo Acuna, Chile, def. Todd Nelson, U.S., 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2. Ivan Lendl (2), Czechoslovakia, def. Florin Segarceanu, Romania, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3. Johan Kriek (12), U.S., def. Harold Solomon, U.S., 5-7, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4. Sammy Giammalva, U.S., def. Jay Lapidus, U.S., 7-5, 6-4, 6-4. Yannick Noah (4), France, def. Scott Davis, U.S., 6-1, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4. Roscoe Tanner, U.S., def. Jimmy Brown, U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5), 6-1. Brad Drewett, Australia, def. Thierry Tulasne, France, 7-6 (7-2), 4-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3. Everi Bourne, U.S., def. Nduka Odizor, Nigeria, 6-7 (5-7), 6-1, 6-1, 4-6, 7-6 (8-6). Sandy Mayer, U.S., def. Cassio Motta, Brazil, 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Jonny Levine, U.S., def. Victor Amaya, U.S., 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1. Robert Seguso, U.S., def. Mike Leach, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6). Shlomo Glickstein, Israel, def. Michael Westphal, West Germany, 4-6, 2-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, 6-0.

Mariners Spoil Vuckovich's Return, 4-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — Pat Putnam's fifth-inning double helped the Seattle Mariners defeat the Milwau-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

kee Brewers, 4-1, here Wednesday night and spoil pitcher Pete Vuckovich's first outing of the season.

Vuckovich, who was last year's American League Cy Young Award winner, was diagnosed during spring training as having a torn rotator cuff.

He pitched five innings Wednesday, giving up two runs on five hits while striking out four, walking two and hitting a batter. He threw 85 pitches, the total Manager Harvey Kuenn had targeted for him before the game.

That he lost seemed relatively unimportant. "He's throwing the same as the last time we saw him," said Putnam. "I don't see any difference at all."

Said Milwaukee catcher Ted Simmons: "I'm impressed. He didn't just throw OK — he threw very, very well. . . . As long as his arm isn't sore, he could be a big factor down the stretch."

The Mariners broke through in the fifth when Spike Owen singled and stole second. Vuckovich hit Ron Roenicke with a pitch before Putnam doubled off the centerfield wall. Seattle added another pair in the sixth off Tom Tellmann on Steve Henderson's single, Ricky Nelson's double and Manny Castillo's sacrifice fly.

The combative and taciturn Vuckovich, icing down his arm after the game in the trainer's room, declined to talk to reporters. But Simmons related one of the pitcher's comments: "'I should have thrown a sinker to Putnam.'"

Rangers 5, Tigers 1

In Detroit, George Wright and Dave Hostetler hit home runs and Texas turned five double plays in defeating the Tigers, 5-1.

Orioles 10, Blue Jays 1

In Toronto, Todd Cruz capped a seven-run first with a three-run home run and Mike Boddicker spaced four hits over seven innings to lead Baltimore to a 10-1 romp over the Blue Jays. The Orioles have won eight straight and 15 of their last 18.

White Sox 7, Royals 3

In Chicago, Ron Kittle's 27th homer of the season, good for three runs, broke a 2-2 seventh-inning tie and propeled the White Sox to their fifth straight triumph, 7-3, over Kansas City.

Indians 7, Angels 5

In Anaheim, California, George Vukovich's two-out, bases-loaded single in the 10th gave Cleveland the margin of its 7-5 victory over California. Winner Rick Sutcliffe (15-9) worked 1⅓ innings in relief.

Yankees 6, A's 4

In Oakland, California, Don Baylor and Rick Cerone drove in two runs apiece and Shane Rawley (14-10) won his fourth straight as New York defeated the A's, 6-4.

Expos 4, Giants 3

In the National League, in Montreal, Doug Flynn drove in two runs and Bill Gullickson pitched a six-hitter over the 8⅓ innings he worked to lead the Expos past San Francisco, 4-3.

Mets 7, Dodgers 1

In New York, Mookie Wilson's three-run homer and Mark Bradley's inside-the-park home run highlighted a five-run fourth as the Mets bombed Los Angeles, 7-1.

Reds 6, Cubs 4

In Cincinnati, Johnny Bench — starting at catcher for the first time since April 29, 1981 — drove in what proved to be the winning run and pitcher Rich Gale hit a two-run homer in the Reds' 6-4 triumph over Chicago. Bench got his game-winning single off a 2-0 pitch from Warren Brusstar in the seventh. In the first inning, he threw out Ryne Sandberg attempting to steal second.

Phillies 4, Padres 3

In Philadelphia, pinch hitter Pete Rose broke a slump in which he had gone 0-for-20 with a one-out RBI single in the ninth to lift the Phillies past San Diego, 4-3.

Astros 4, Pirates 1

In Houston, Joe Niekro pitched a five-hitter for his seventh complete game of the season and Phil Garner doubled home two runs in the eighth to lead the Astros past Pittsburgh, 4-1.

Cardinals 6, Braves 3

In Atlanta, Ken Oberkfell's four singles drove in three runs as St. Louis spoiled the league debut of pitcher Len Barker with a 6-3 victory the Braves, Atlanta's third straight loss. Barker, touched for 10 singles and five runs in 4⅔ innings, joined the Braves Sunday in a deal with the Cleveland Indians.

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore	700 100 101—10 10 1	
Toronto	000 000 000— 2 4 0	
Boddicker, J. Martinez (8) and Demaree; Garl, Morgan (1), J. McLaughlin (7) and Whitt. W—Boddicker, 12-6. L—Garl, 7-12. HRs—Baltimore, T. Cruz (10). Toronto, Barfield (17).		
Texas	110 010 002—5 8 0	
Detroit	000 030 000—3 8 2	
Butcher, Schmidt (7), Cruz (8) and Johnson; Abbott, Rozema (9) and Parrish. W—Butcher, 5-6. L—Abbott, 5-4. HRs—Texas, Wright (15), Hostetler (10).		
Kansas City	010 700 010—3 9 0	
Chicago	010 100 22x—7 11 0	
Gura, Quisenberry (7), Armstrong (8) and Slaught; Bannister and Fisk. W—Bannister, 13-10. L—Gura, 16-14. HRs—Kansas City, U. Washington (5). Chicago, Kittle (27).		
Milwaukee	000 100 100—2 4 1	
Seattle	000 022 00x—4 8 0	
Vuckovich, Tellmann (6), Gibson (8) and Simmons; Stoddard, Stanton (8) and J. Nelson. W—Stoddard, 7-14. L—Vuckovich, 8-1. HR—Milwaukee, Simmons (9).		
New York	114 000 000—6 12 1	
Oakland	010 001 020—4 9 3	
Rawley, Frazier (8), Gossage (8) and Cerone; Conroy, Smith (3), Underwood (8) and Heath. W—Rawley, 14-10. L—Conroy, 6-7. HR—Oakland, D. Hill (1).		
Cleveland	200 010 020 3—7 14 0	
California	111 000 011 0—5 9 0	
Blyleven, Anderson (6), Sutcliffe (8), Easterly (10) and Hassey; Zahn, Brown (6), Sanchez (9) and Boone. W—Sutcliffe, 15-9. L—Sanchez, 8-7. HRs—Cleveland, G. Thomas (18), Harrah (7). California, DeCinces (16).		

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	020 030 001—6 14 4	
Atlanta	000 003 010—3 9 1	
Andujar, Rucker (6), Lahti (6), Sutter (8) and Porter; Barker, Falcone (5), Garber (6), Forster (8) and Benedict. W—Andujar, 6-13. L—Barker, 8-1. HRs—St. Louis, O. Smith (31). Atlanta, Johnson (11).		
San Francisco	030 000 000—3 4 1	
Montreal	120 200 00x—4 6 1	
Breining and Brenly; Gullickson, Schatzeder (9), Reardon (9) and Carter. W—Gullickson, 13-11. L—Breining, 8-11.		
Los Angeles	100 000 000—1 8 1	
New York	000 511 00x—7 10 0	
Valenzuela, Beckwith (7) and Yeager; Torrez and Ortiz. W—Torrez, 9-14. L—Valenzuela, 13-8. HRs—New York, Bradley (3), Wilson (5).		
Chicago	001 200 100—4 8 0	
Cincinnati	000 000 32x—6 10 0	
Trout, Proly (5), Bordi (6), Brusstar (7) and Davis; Puleo, Gale (5), Hayes (8) and Bench. Bilardello (8). W—Gale, 4-5. L—Bordi, 0-2. HRs—Chicago, Hall 2 (14). Cincinnati, Gale (1).		
San Diego	200 000 010—3 4 1	
Philadelphia	000 030 011—4 10 1	
Thurmond, Hawkins (6), Sosa (8), Lucas (9) and Kennedy, Gwosdz (8); Hudson, Holland (8) and Diaz. W—Holland, 9-2. L—Sosa, 1-3.		
Pittsburgh	000 000 010—1 5 2	
Houston	010 000 03x—4 8 0	
McWilliams, Scurry (8), Tekulve (8) and Pena; Niekro and Ashby, Mizerock (6). W—Niekro, 12-11. L—Scurry, 4-8.		

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	77	52	.597	—
Milwaukee	75	57	.568	3½
Detroit	74	57	.565	4
New York	75	57	.562	4½
Toronto	72	62	.537	7½
Boston	63	69	.477	15½
Cleveland	58	76	.433	21½
WEST				
Chicago	75	57	.568	—
Kansas City	64	67	.489	10½
Oakland	65	70	.481	11½
California	61	72	.459	14½
Texas	61	72	.459	14½
Minnesota	57	76	.429	18½
Seattle	51	82	.383	24½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	66	63	.519	—
Philadelphia	67	64	.511	1
Montreal	66	64	.508	1½
St. Louis	65	65	.500	2½
Chicago	59	73	.447	9½
New York	55	78	.414	14
WEST				
Los Angeles	77	55	.583	—
Atlanta	76	57	.571	1½
Houston	70	62	.530	7
San Diego	66	69	.489	12½
San Francisco	63	70	.474	14½
Cincinnati	61	73	.455	17

Baseball Leaders

OFFENSE

National League

	g	ab	r	h	pct.
Madlock, Pitt	114	436	64	141	.323
Hendrick, StL	119	439	59	140	.319
Dawson, Mtl	128	508	85	161	.317
Cruz, Hou	121	485	70	153	.315
L.Smith, StL	100	375	59	117	.312
Oliver, Mtl	128	507	58	155	.306
Knight, Hou	124	443	34	135	.305
Horner, Atl	104	386	75	117	.303
Benedict, Atl	113	354	40	107	.302
Pena, Pitt	121	428	32	128	.299

American League

	g	ab	r	h	pct.
Boggs, Bos	123	478	81	172	.366
Carew, Cal	109	415	58	145	.349
McRae, KC	128	486	74	157	.323
Trammell, Det	111	384	67	124	.323
Whitaker, Det	130	515	80	166	.322
Moseby, Tor	127	457	86	145	.317
Simmons, Mil	125	487	60	154	.316
Hrbek, Minn	114	420	64	131	.312
Brett, KC	106	400	78	124	.310
Yount, Mil	121	465	82	143	.308

Home Runs

National League — Schmidt, Phil 32; Dawson, Mtl 28; Evans, SF 27; Murphy, Atl 26; Guerrero, LA 25.

American League — Rice, Bos 32; Armas, Bos 31; Kittle, Chi 27; Cooper, Mil and Lezcano, Chi 26.

Runs Batted In

National League — Dawson, Mtl 99; Murphy, Atl and Schmidt, Phil 92; Guerrero, LA 85; Hendrick, StL 78.

American League — Cooper, Mil 107; Rice, Bos 101; Winfield, NY 96; Perrish, Det 92; Simmons, Mil 90.

Stolen Bases

National League — Raines, Mtl 63; Wiggins, SD 47; S.Sax, LA 43; Wilson, NY 42; LeMaster, SF 38.

American League — Henderson, Oak 92; R.Law, Chi 42; Cruz, Chi 49; Wilson, KC 47; Barrera, Tex 38.

PITCHING

Victories

National League — Rogers, Mtl 14-8; Dravecky, SD and Rainey, Chi 14-10; Soto, Cin 14-11; seven tied with 13.

American League — Morris, Det 17-8; Hoyt, Chi 17-10; McGregor, Bal 16-5; Guidry, NY 16-8; Dotson, Chi 15-7; Sutcliffe, Clev 15-9.

Earned Run Average

National League — Hammaker, SF 2.86; Pena, LA 2.40; Ryan, Hou 2.47; Denny, Phil 2.50; Soto, Cin 2.59.

American League — Honeycutt, Tex 2.42; Stieb, Tor 2.78; Boddicker, Balt 3.02; McGregor, Balt 3.07; Righetti, NY 3.15.

Strikeouts

National League — Carlton, Phil 229; Soto, Cin 208; McWilliams, Pitt 164; Valenzuela, LA 150; Ryan, Hou 135.

American League — Morris, Det 189; Stieb, Tor 165; Bannister, Chi 152; Righetti, NY 148; Sutcliffe, Clev 133.

Saves

National League — Smith, Chi 22; Reardon, Mtl 19; Bedrosian, Atl 18; Tekulve, Pitt 17; Holland, Phil, Howe, LA, Lavelle and Minton SF and Sutter, StL 16.

American League — Quisenberry, KC 36; Davis, Minn and Stanley, Bos 26; Caudill, Sea 22; Lopez, Det 17.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Called up Tito Landrum, outfielder, from Rochester of the International League. Sent Alan Ramirez, pitcher, to Rochester.

CHICAGO—Activated Aurelio Rodriguez, third baseman. Optioned Guy Hoffman, pitcher, to Glens Falls of the Eastern League.

CLEVELAND—Assigned the contract Miguel Dilone, outfielder, to the Chicago White Sox, completing an earlier deal. Reactivated Bake McBride, outfielder, from the disabled list.

MILWAUKEE—Called up Bill Schroeder, catcher, Dion James, outfielder, and Randy Ready, infielder, from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League. Purchased the contract of Jaime Cocanower, pitcher, from Vancouver.

National League

CINCINNATI—Called up Dallas Williams and William Barnes, outfielders, from Indianapolis of the American Association and Steve Christmas, catcher, from Tucson of the Pacific Coast League.

LOS ANGELES—Recalled Orel Hershiser and Rich Rodas, pitchers and Gilberto Reyes, catcher, from Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League. Purchased the contracts of Sid Bream, first baseman and German Rivera, third baseman, from Albuquerque.

MONTREAL—Reactivated Scott Sanderson, pitcher, from the disabled list. Called up Brad Mills, third baseman, Mike Stenhouse, first baseman, Chris Welsh, pitcher, from Wichita, of the American Association. Purchased the contracts of Mike Fuentes and Jerry White, outfielders, Tom Olson, pitcher and Mike Phillips, infielder, from Wichita.

PHILADELPHIA—Called up Tony Gwynn, pitcher and Darren Daulton, catcher, from Reading of the Eastern League. Called up Alejandro Sanchez, outfielder and Len Matuszek, first baseman, from Portland of the Pacific Coast League. Acquired Sixto Lezcano, outfielder, and a player to be named later from San Diego for four players to be named later. Designated Steve Carlton, pitcher, for reassignment.

PITTSBURGH—Recalled Alfonso Pulido, Jeff Zaske, Bob Owchinko and Steve Sentney, pitchers, Ron Watus and Rafael Bellard, infielders and Joe Orsulak, outfielder, from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CINCINNATI—Reclaimed John Simmons, cornerback, on waivers. Placed Bryan Hicks, safety, on the injured reserve list.

DETROIT—Claimed Reese McCall, right end, on waivers from Baltimore. Cut Gary Shirk, right end.

LA. RAIDERS—Placed Carl Marsh, offensive guard, and Jeff McCall, running back, on the injured reserve list. Reclaimed Rick Berns, running back, and Darryl Byrd, linebacker, on waivers.

NEW ENGLAND—Claimed George Pepiel, running back, on waivers from Dallas. Placed Larry Cowan, running back, on the injured reserve list.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Mark Slater, center. Cut Lee Studdard, center.

SEATTLE—Claimed Darrell Irvin, defensive end, on waivers from Buffalo. Cut Junior Poles, defensive end.

TAMPA BAY—Cut Dave Browning, defensive end, Gordon Jones, wide receiver, Larry Swider, punter, Dwayne O'Steen, Sandy LeBeaux and Donald Dykes, defensive backs, Kal Atkins, linebacker, Rick Moser and Larry Key, running backs, and Reese McCall, tight end. On injured reserve: Kenneth Kaplan, offensive tackle.

WASHINGTON—Claimed Brian Carpenter, defensive back. On injured reserve: Donald Laster, linemen.

United States Football League

MEMPHIS—Named Pepper Rodgers head coach.

PITTSBURGH—Named Ellis Rainsberger assistant head coach and offensive line coach and Frank Lauterbur defensive line coach.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

WINNIPEG—Signed Kirk McCaskill, right wing.

COLLEGE

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON—Named Elanya Green assistant women's basketball coach and Nancy Kasper women's volleyball coach.

LOUISIANA TECH—Named Bob Vanotta athletic director.

Moses Sets New Mark in 400 Hurdles

The Associated Press

KOBLENZ, West Germany — Edwin Moses of the United States celebrated his 28th birthday here Wednesday night by running the 400-meter hurdles in 47.02 seconds, bettering his own world record.

Moses had established the world standard of 47.13 in Milan on July 3, 1980. Wednesday's performance marked the fourth time Moses has broken the record. He ran a 47:45 in Los Angeles in 1977 and 47.64 in Montreal a year earlier.

About 22,000 spectators at an international track and field meet in Oberwerth Stadium cheered Moses enthusiastically after he won his 85th consecutive race, dating to 1977. His most recent victory had come in last month's world championships in Helsinki.

American Andre Phillips, who recently became the fourth runner to break the 48-second barrier, was second in 48.26.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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OBSERVER

The Roar of the Crowd

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — The crowd is obsolete. It impedes traffic and is hard to feed. It is a nuisance to everyone in its vicinity. It is costly to police budgets and, because it creates great quantities of trash and garbage, costly to sanitation budgets.

It is also extremely uncomfortable for its members. They are exposed to shoving, crushing, kicking and trampling. They have only a very poor view or no view at all of the event that causes the crowd to assemble.

Before television, the crowd was necessary. It provided the only mechanism through which the public could hope to catch a glimpse of hangings, campaigning politicians, triumphant heroes, entertainments, fireworks displays and celebratory exercises like the 100th birthday party for the Brooklyn Bridge.

Thanks to television, these great moments can now be enjoyed by millions without the public nuisance, personal discomfort and inadequate views which made the crowd such a burden to everyone. As the crowd begins to vanish from American culture, however, new problems will result.

For example: Much of the pleasure of watching the march of history on television derives from the sight and sound of the crowd surrounding it. When there is no crowd to roar, no crowd to line the streets, no crowd to rock the stadium with their jeers, no angry crowd to cheer the burning of the mayor in effigy, our great occasions will seem only half complete.

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To fill this vacuum we shall have the artificial crowd. The simplest form will be the canned crowd. The canned crowd will be the visual equivalent of canned laughter, which situation comedies use to call attention to their laugh lines by inserting recordings of people laughing long ago.

The canned crowd will work on the same principle, interspersing great events with old films of crowds going wild at the 1965 Rose Bowl, the 1968 renomination of Richard Nixon, or whatever.

This cut-rate solution to the crowd problem will not do, however, for many events. Hence, we shall see the rise of the professional crowd, composed of highly skilled graduates of Crowd School, each graduate a master of some specialized skill.

Imagine, for example, that television wants to dramatize the discontent of a group demonstrating at City Hall because its car axles are being shattered by unpatched potholes. At present, TV cameras and lights must be sent to City Hall in hope that the malcontents will become sufficiently inflamed by hopes of appearing on television to create uproar and turmoil.

With professional Crowd School graduates, there will be no misfires. The requisite number of professionals, holding degrees in Angry Demonstrating, will be delivered neatly by truck at the fixed time, will give a persuasive performance of snarling and fist-shaking, will chant professionally written slogans and will depart in orderly fashion, having picked up all their litter, in time for the evening news shows.

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A less specialized example of the need for professional crowds occurs in sports, where a highly prejudiced crowd of 60,000 or so is required to exhort the home team, abuse the visitors and create the so-called "home-field advantage."

To hold the home audience, the television industry, which finances most sports already, will have to hire a professional crowd, highly trained in such specialties as heaving bottles at visiting athletes and toilet paper into the arena.

Yes, hiring professional crowds on this scale will cost money. It will inevitably put athletes in competition with the crowds for a share of the profits.

Labor hostility between players and crowds will surely become intense, leading perhaps to strikes in which the athletes will picket the stadium which 60,000 hired fans sit inside earning their pay by cheering an empty arena.

I can also imagine the anger that might follow such a strike, with enraged athletes and infuriated professional crowdsmen going at each other with fists and feet, bottles and toilet paper. What an improvement in entertainment values over most televised sports of today.

New York Times Service

Paul Anka

The Singer Who Wrote 'My Way' for Frank Sinatra Is Alive and Well and Doing Things His Way

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Paul Anka is one of those names people of a certain age have always known, though perhaps without really knowing what it stands for. Looking at his healthy suntan and youthful shape, it is hard to believe he is 42 and has been making hit songs since "Diana" in 1957.

"I don't need money," he laughed during a recent promotional swing through Europe. "I need the work."

He makes it a point to remind you he's not any older than most Stones or Beatles. About his latest album, "Walk a Fine Line" (CBS), he says, "This record is a major step for me, even if it never happens." The sidemen are young and hot — Toto's Jeff Porcaro and Steve Lukather, former Doobie Brother Michael MacDonald, Pete Cetera of Chicago, Kenny Loggins — and Anka speaks of them with pride. "I was flattered by their interest. It was very important for me to make a modern contemporary album."

The album has not "happened." Search for it in vain on the charts. You can almost hear it pleading "but look how contemporary I am." It wears too much makeup, wants too much to be liked, to belong, which is strange when you remember that Paul Anka wrote the lyrics to "My Way."

Born in Ottawa, of Lebanese parents, he knew by the age of 14 that he wanted to be a musician. He wrote songs and recorded demos, playing piano and singing. But to succeed in this business you had to go to New York, and when a local supermarket chain announced a contest in which whoever collected the most Campbell's soup labels won a free trip there, he took a job in a grocery store to be "nearer the soup cans."

He hawked his tunes on Tin Pan Alley and hung around Allen Freed's rock 'n' roll shows at the Brooklyn Paramount and Fox theaters. "Diana" was an immediate and enormous success. Freed eventually gave him top billing and he became a teen-age idol. "I was unique," he says, "a white kid singing his own songs. Until then, only black rhythm-and-blues acts like Chuck Berry, Fats Domino and The Platters sang their own material."

Singer Anka at 42: Yes, he's still around.

They toured together on the same bus: "I was the only white. I had never had the opportunity to relate to a black person before. They were my heroes. They protected me, I was so young. They could not eat in certain restaurants in the South or check into certain hotels. I identified with them. We were a closely knit group. Rock was not very fashionable yet, but we could all sense something about to break. Then a whole bunch of white kids started to emerge singing their own songs in my style: Frankie Avalon, Fabian, Bobby Darin, Rydel. It was the next evolution in pop music."

He followed "Diana" with a long series of hits such as "Lonely Boy" and "Put Your Head on My Shoulder," and he wrote Buddy Holly's "It Doesn't Matter Anymore."

But then in the '60s came the groups. Solo singers went out of style and the fact that most of the groups were English made it even harder to take. "I couldn't compete with the next evolution. Chuck Berry and Fats Domino and all the others I had come up with started to go down as the English groups came on strong by basically stealing our stuff. I also had an image problem. I was too old to be a teen-age idol and not adult enough to figure out what to do next."

One problem was immediate however. "I was getting ripped off. I decided to start taking care of my own business affairs. It's hard on an artist who has worked for 10 years to build something, stops to look around and ask, 'Where's all the money?' and be can't find it. Most artists are street-type people, lots of us are not so intellectual or even bright, and they make idols of us and we can't deal with it. We get closed off into the world of the star and one day we wake up and we've been had, I'd made some money in a business I liked, and I was thankful for it, but still it isn't pleasant to realize you've been taken advantage of. I started to kick some ass. I wanted enough economic freedom to be able to do things my way."

By 1968 he was not writing, he was not recording. He had just met Frank Sinatra, who said he was retiring. "I figured a hit record would bring Frank out of retirement pretty fast. He asked me to write a song for him. I was on vacation in France when I heard something called "Comme d'habitude," sung by Claude François. I couldn't get it out of my head for months and finally I bought the rights to it. I knew I had something but I didn't know what or for whom. Then I was sitting at the piano at 3 A.M. one rainy night. It just came: 'And now . . . I'll do it my way.' I cried when I finished it. I called Sinatra, who was working Vegas, flew out there and played it for him. 'My Way' changed my whole life. My nose was no longer pressed against the window of the music business."

It was Sinatra's biggest hit, Elvis Presley had an enormous hit with "My Way" in the '70s and later Sid Vicious had a more modest hit with it. Anka wrote the "Tonight Show" theme, the theme music for the film "The Longest Day" — Barbara Streisand, Tom Jones and Andy Williams sang his songs and he was "contemporary" again.

Although he refuses to take part in rock 'n' roll revival shows, his name somehow retreated once more into the lush but obscure jungle of nostalgia. Like Liberace and Harry James, he continued to head bills mostly in gambling towns. When his name was mentioned in other places, people would often respond: "Oh, is *he* still around?"

Paul Anka is not listed in either the Rolling Stone Record Guide or the New Musical Express Encyclopedia of Rock. There are those in the business who say he is pressing too hard: "It's hard to just turn off an energy pattern you've been locked into for more than 25 years. I'm not ready to retire. I've seen retirement kill people. I've tried it, it doesn't work. You need something to do with yourself."

PEOPLE

Top U.S Art Collectors

Edward G. Robinson lost his art collection in a divorce settlement, J. Paul Getty amassed his with less taste than money and Nelson Rockefeller's looked "a lot sexier" when he was in office, a former museum director says. Even so, their collecting efforts have landed them on Connoisseur magazine's list of the top 100 American art collectors of the 20th century. The list, writes the Connoisseur editor Thomas Hoving, was chosen on the basis of a collector's discrimination, vision, scope and public spirit. The latter is important because "the outstanding cultural property in America may be the abundance of private art collections. No society in history has assembled works of such quality and variety and shown such generosity toward the public. After a short period of amassing art for selfish reasons, the best American collectors have quickly 'gone Marxist,' turning the works over to the people," says Hoving, former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The top 10 living collectors on the list are the philanthropist Paul Mellon, who also heads the all-time list along with his father and sister; the industrialist Norton Simon; Henry Plumer McIlhenny, chairman of the board of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; Dr. Arthur Sackler of New York; the former U.S. ambassador to Britain Walter Annenberg and his wife Leonore; the newspaper publisher Joseph Pulitzer III; the Buffalo industrialist Seymour Knox; Belle Linsky of New York; the oil producer Charles Wrightsman, and Joe D. Price and his wife of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The Mellons are followed on the all-time list by John D. and Abby Rockefeller; Gertrude Stein and her siblings; William and Henry Walters, benefactors of Baltimore's Walters Art Gallery; the sugar tycoon H.O. and Louisine Havemeyer; Henry Clay Frick; Simon; Isabella Stewart Gardner of Boston; Henry Francis du Pont and McIlhenny.

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Antal Dorati, the Hungarian-born conductor, is to receive an honorary knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II for his contribution to British musical life. The rare tribute to the 77-year-old Conductor Laureate of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra was announced by Yehudi Menuhin, the orchestra's president. Dorati, now an American citizen, opens the RPO's autumn season with a Dvorak, Beethoven and Brahms concert Sept. 28 at the Royal Festival Hall in London. He will be presented with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Because he is not British, he will have use of the title "Sir." In a career that began 58 years ago at the Royal Opera House in Budapest, Dorati has been music director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Minneapolis Symphony, Dallas Symphony, BBC Symphony, Stockholm Philharmonic, National Symphony in Washington and Detroit Symphony.

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Mimi Sheraton, who has been The New York Times's restaurant critic for seven years, has resigned and said one of her first treats would be to go on a diet. She said she planned to write books, see the world and perhaps start a magazine. "I also want to stop eating for a while." She will continue at the Times until early October.

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The legal battle between singer Phyllis McGuire and New York jeweler Harry Winston Inc. is being settled out of court. "All the parties are peaceful temporarily," said Melvin Belli, McGuire's lawyer. McGuire sued Winston on Feb. 22 for $60 million, charging that the firm substituted fake gems for real ones while cleaning and repairing $9 million worth of her jewelry. She advertised a $1-reward for return of the gems. Winston countersued for a $100 million, charging her with placing a malicious newspaper ad to intimidate and harass the jeweler. Belli said details were secret.

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President François Mitterrand has chosen three finalists in a competition to design a $250-million dollar popular opera house complex for Paris, Culture Minister Jack Lang announced. They are Carlos Ott of Toronto, Sen Kim Rocco Yim of Hong Kong and Dominique Mouteaum of Paris. The cultural complex is to be built on the site of a former railroad station at the Place de La Bastille, where the French Revolution started.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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